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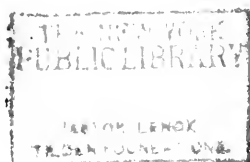


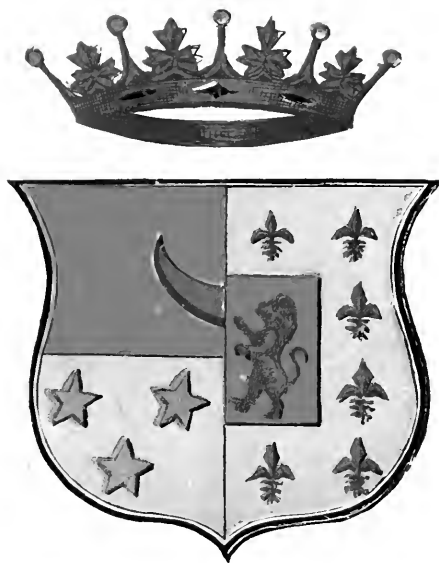
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GREGOIRE de ROULHAC.

Benealogical Memoir

OF THE

ROULHAC FAMILY

IN

AMERICA.

BY

HELEN M. PRESCOTT.

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INTRODUCTION.

As will be readily seen, the greater part of this book is copied from the manuscript memoirs of Francis L. G. Roulhac, to which I have added bits of information gleaned from old letters, Bible records, etc., that were collected years ago, by my grandmother, Mrs. T. B. Slade, of Columbus, Ga. She was a granddaughter of Psalmet Roulhac, who was the first of the name to come to America. It was grandmother's pride of birth, and the principle of "noblesse oblige," that she tried to instill into all her descendants, which induced me to save from oblivion to future generations, these, to me, very interesting data concerning our French ancestry. I have tried to give a short sketch of all in the past generations, but of the present, only names and dates, as they are here to speak for themselves. As a historical fact that ought to be recorded, though, I have mentioned the part each took in our civil war.

I give the coat of arms, without embellishments, Gregoire on the right, and Roulhac on the left. —Crest, an Earls coronet, or, (gold). Gregoire—on a field, gules, (red) a lion rampant, or: border, an azure field, fleur-de-lis, or: Roulhac—on a field, azure, three stars, ar, (silver); on a chief, gules, (red) a crescent, or. Outlines and divisions, black. No motto.

For convenience, the American branches of the family are divided into three parts, Psalmet, John or Francis Roulhac, being considered the 1st generation of the part of which he is the ancestor. To ena-

ble one to trace out any family or individual, the left hand column of figures runs consecutively through each part, and the figures in parenthesis after each name refer backward for a parent, or forward to a child. The right hand figures only locate the members of an individual family.

“My poverty, but not my will consents” to charging for the cost of publishing this little book. The work of collecting, arranging, etc., I give as a loving tribute to the memory of my revered grandmother.

H. M. P.

GREGOIRE DE ROULHAC.

- 1st Gen. JEAN DE ROULHAC, Procureur au Presidial, b. in the 16th century, m. Anne Rouquier, and by her had six children, of whom
- 2nd Gen. GUILLAUME DE ROULHAC, m. Anne Gregoire, and the name Gregoire was added "forever after" to that of Roulhac. Of their four children,
- 3rd Gen. JEAN GREGOIRE DE ROULHAC, m. Marguerite Waulinier. They had nine children, of whom,
- 4th Gen. PIERRE DE JAQUES GREGOIRE DE ROULHAC m. Leonarde Maynard, and had three children. A son,
- 5th Gen. GUILLAUME GREGOIRE DE ROULHAC, m. Marie Marelle Moleda, (or Maldant). They had five children, the eldest, (who died) Joseph, Francis Leonard, Peter Paul and a sister; known by the name of Deputissson, of these,
- 6th Gen. JOSEPH GREGOIRE DE ROULHAC was born in 1721, m. May 20, 1750, Marie Jeanne Dumas de la Vaille. He died 1781. They had thirteen children, an account of whom follows in the memoirs of Francis, the 12th child.

From the M^{ss} Memoirs of Francis Leonard Gregoire de Roulhac (1849).

"These sheets are by the Author written to leave behind him to his children, a memorial of the variegated events of his life, and to make them acquainted

with their ancestors and the individuals of the numerous members of the family to which he belongs. It is very natural for all men to feel an interest, I may say, even pride in the history of our own country, then why should we not feel the same in hearing of those who are so nearly related to us, and have preceded us on the scenes of this world? If they had virtue, talents etc., even in a humble walk of life, it ought to be an incitement to follow them in these. We have, all of us, a conscious pride in the glory of our native land, be it in war, in peace, in sciences, in arts or in laws and civilization and why? It is because we identify ourselves with it. Can it be then wrong to feel a noble pride, if it can be called so, to know of the virtues, talents and consideration which belonged to our progenitors in time past, and to value ourselves for belonging to such family? My children know that I was born and raised in France, and consequently I must have brought, at 26 or 27 years of age many ideas, (prejudices you may call them), natural to a Frenchman, raised and educated under a different government, different laws, customs and manners, from those which exist in this country. Our ideas of propriety and rights are generally formed from what we see and hear in early life, and in fact depend mostly on education. The French Revolution threw me here, not an Englishman or Anglo-American, but a mere Frenchman with his native prejudices or prepossession. This will account for the value I have always put on the advantage which really exists in belonging to a respectable family, although my reason and common sense teach me that as we receive nothing from our ancestors but life, and sometimes property, consequently the pride or vanity of being well born, as it is called, is absurd and ridiculous when to the virtues of our forefather, which are foreign to us, we join meanness and vices, which are our own. I confess that I am not so far divested of family prejudices not

to find great pleasure in reflecting that I was born in a respectable family, that my forefathers for several generations enjoyed the esteem and consideration of their contemporaries. This being premised, I come to my subject, wishing that those of my children or grandchildren who may peruse this writing, should remember, that as they bear a respectable name, they should never deviate from the virtues which have made it so."

Account in General of the Roulhac Family.

"The family of de Roulhac was for a long time known in the Province of Limosin now known by the name of Department of Haute Vienne, where several of its branches resided and now reside generally as landed proprietors. The head of one of them originally at least, belonged to the order of nobility. The coat of arms preserved in each branch, is a proof that they were all of the same stock.

My grandfather, Guillaume Gregoire de Roulhac, I believe, added to his name Dethias from a landed property which belonged to that branch of the family, and which in fact his son, my father, sold out many years before I was born, and which he had inherited from one of his paternal aunts. Now as I understand, the grandfather of my grandfather, being either a younger brother or being reduced in worldly affairs, put his sword by and turned merchant. He was associated with a man of capital by the name of Gregoire. I am not informed what kind of trade it was, or of what nature and extent. However, that step was not relished by his family and relations, who all prided themselves on their noble blood, and then, in France, a noble degraded himself in following trade in his own country. According to the prejudices then existing, it was natural for his relations, who thought he had brought disgrace, not only on himself but also on his whole family, to become cool.

So it came to pass, in the course of time, that the relationship between his descendants and those of the older branches, was not any more claimed. His partner, Gregoire, dying without children, left to my progenitor, the whole of his property, which was considerable, with the condition that himself and posterity, should add forever the name of Gregoire to the family name of Roulhac, and also, he should form a new coat of arms, one-half to be half of the coat of arms of the Roulhac ; and the other half of that of the Gregoire family. That of the Roulhac is that on the left, and on the right is that of the Gregoire, as may be seen in an engraving on a fork and spoon which I have given to one of my children. This will explain why the name of Gregoire is added to our name. Probably here in America the branches of our family will drop it off, though as may be a bare possibility that they might inherit from France property, it might be proper for them to keep it, as they have done in France for generations past by the descendants of the old gentleman I speak of. The elder branches of the Roulhacs, which thought themselves above the Gregoire Roulhacs, in my day, were divided into two branches.—Roulhac, Marquis of Rasay and Roulhac de Roulhac. The branch of the other Roulhacs, who had the Gregoire prefixed to our family name, was divided into many sub-divisions, such as Faugeras, Dethias, Du Clasang, Du Ronvaix and Dupuisfaucher, such names were given, besides the proper name, for country estates, to distinguish families all coming from the same stock. Christian names were seldom used in those days. My grandfather lived on an estate called Boisseul, five or six miles from Limoges. He was married to a lady of the name of Maldant, a family which prided itself on its noble descent, and which was rich and influential. He purchased from the government an office, whose duties were only nominal, but which gave dignity and

respectability to the purpose invested with it, and which became the property of the incumbent, who could keep or sell it. The traditions of the family represent my grandfather as an upright, virtuous, honest and religious man. After his death my paternal grandmother lived and died with her son, my father. My grandfather left three sons and a daughter. The son's Christian names were Joseph, Francis Leonard, and Peter Paul, commonly called, as customary in France, le Chevalier.

As the right of primogeniture was then in force, the portions of my uncles and aunts were probably not very large. My father as the eldest, inherited the half of the property, and divided in equal shares, the other half among his brothers and sisters."

Joseph Gregoire de Roulhac Dethias.

"He was a second son ; his elder brother, who had been destined to the order of the clergy, died before he entered Holy orders, and so left my father the eldest of his family. He was born in 1721. He gave early proof of a strong mind capacity, with diligence and application to study. At fifteen or sixteen he was sent to Paris, to the College of Louis le Grand, kept by the Jesuits, one of those which belonged to the University of Paris, where he distinguished himself by his talents and proficiency in all his studies. His collegiate education being ended, he was prevailed upon to enter the Congregation of Oratoire, whose members were a body of public teachers, who had the direction and management of a great many colleges in France. My father spent a few years in that congregation, where he was professor of Belles Lettres and Eloquence.

At twenty-four years of age he went to Paris to study law, and having, in due time, obtained a license to practice, settled himself in his native city, as an

advocate, and, in a short time, rose to the head of his profession, in his province, where his application and strict honesty enabled him to begin to build the foundation of a well earned fortune and reputation. At about the age of thirty, he became acquainted with a young widow lady, about twenty-four, whose maiden name was Dumas, a respectable family in the province.

They were united about 1750, and for thirty years gave one of those few but happy examples of conjugal union and love. They gave being to thirteen children, all of whom came to years of maturity—nine sons and four daughters. For these, my father kept, at home, a well informed tutor, who constantly remained with us and prepared us to enter college at a certain time, for he was well convinced that a good and solid education would, in a great degree, make up for the small property that he could, at his death, leave to his younger children. His hopes were not vain, for, in the sequel of times, the French Revolution came and upset their prospects in life, bringing some nearly to beggary, but the solid education they had received, enabled them to overcome the effect of this unforeseen and unavoidable event. At the death of my grandfather, my father purchased an office in the Court of the Treasures of France. This was only kept because, like many offices in France, it had become a kind of property, and besides, if possessed by three generations in a family, it ennobled their posterity. A few years after he left the bar, he purchased also an office of Associate Judge in the first tribunal of justice in his province. The head judge or president held one of the first ranks among his fellow citizens, not only from his office, but from the income attached to it. The president of that court lived in the greatest intimacy with my father, and, dying of consumption, directed that if my father desired the office it should be given up to him at a sum equal to about \$12,000,

although worth much more. In this office my father remained till his death, sixteen years later, in 1781. To my father as regulator of the police, and for many years mayor of the city, Limoges was indebted for several improvements and embellishments.

Some time before his death, my father sold his office of the Treasures of France, and purchased another, known as Secretary of the King. This was only a high sounding name. The functions attached to it were fulfilled by deputies not near the King, but near some of the parliaments or high courts of appeal, of which there were several in the kingdom; but the beauty of it and what made the office desirable was that the incumbent was "ipse facto," ennobled himself and his posterity forever, so that in fact it was nothing more than purchasing nobility. It may appear that such a step was grounded in vanity, but it was not entirely so, in a country where nobility enjoyed many privileges, and, another consideration, his ancestors were noble, the old branches of the family were, and some of the Gregoire Roulhacs, by purchase of offices which ennobled, had got again in that order. It was then very natural in his rank and station for my father to procure to his children the advantages attached to nobility. To bestow on us the best education that his circumstances could afford, he procured the assistance and care of a certain M. Heritte, which good luck had thrown in his way, and who had received his education at the College of Vendome, one of the first educating establishments in France. He came into our family very early and became the preceptor or tutor of all of us, males and females, from the oldest to the youngest.

He even imparted to some of my sisters a sufficient knowledge of the Latin tongue to perfectly understand the public service and prayers used in the Catholic churches. He was treated as a friend and son, and remained in our house even after the death of my

father. From the age of four or five until twelve or fourteen we were put under the care of this excellent man. Although raised in a town we were never permitted to ramble about the streets and mix with other children.

A not very spacious court and garden were the only places we were allowed to frequent and play in, so that we should not make any noise to disturb my father or the rest of the family. If we were permitted to take a walk, either in town or country, it was always in company of our preceptor. Even when we went to visit relations, where there were children, they were generally kept as strictly as ourselves, so that neither at home nor abroad was there any quarreling or fighting. Our hours of study and play were regulated and rigidly enforced, and this without severity, for I do not remember, though at that age I was a perfect blockhead, that I was ever flogged by that good man.

It was in this manner that we were all raised. Under our tutor we received, according to our capacity, the principles of religion, the first rudiments of the Latin language, and of some other useful knowledge. Kept by ourselves under his eyes, not suffered to mix with improper company, we were raised with as much innocence, and, contracting from example, as few vices and bad habits as can be well conceived. With our parents there was only union and love; no discord or jarring. Their interesting and instructive discourses could only tend to our improvement. At about twelve or fourteen we were sent to college, at a great distance from home, not to return until our collegiate education was ended. It was the same with our sisters—at a certain age they were sent to some nunnery of repute for the education of young girls. When all this was ended, the young men and young ladies were given, at home, several masters of more modern improvements, such as drawing, music,

dancing, embroidering, fencing, etc., to finish their education.

My father was attacked, in the fall of 1781, with a malignant fever, which, on Oct. 3, deprived my mother of the best of husbands and his children of a most valuable father, and the public of an upright and learned magistrate, at the age of sixty or sixty-one. A modest epitaph in Latin, written by M. Heritte and some of my brothers, was put near his tomb on a plate of brass, at his parish church, where he was buried. He was tall, being nearly six feet, French measure, but illy shaped, with remarkably lean and slender legs, but his countenance made up for those corporeal defects. It depicted intense thought; it was grave and severe; his eyes were black, small and penetrating and full of fire; he had a Roman nose and a handsome mouth. His goodness of heart was not always depicted on his high and noble forehead; it was only with a few friends or in his family that the severity of his countenance disappeared."

Francis Leonard Gregoire de Roulhac.

"My uncle Francis, early entered the Church and became a Canon of the Abbottal and Collegial Church of St. Martiel at Limoges. Those collegial churches in Catholic countries had been monasteries in the Middle Ages, their head, called the Abbot, and with his monks, who themselves kept the only schools known in those ages and who cultivated and preserved all the learning which then existed. Each Canon had a house and a certain income, which made them independent and live at their ease if not in affluence. My uncle was a very charitable man. He was till his death an administrator of the general hospital of the city, which contained from 800 to 1200 inmates who were either sick, poor, destitute children or decrepit old men and women. His brother le Chevalier was in moderate circumstances, and two

of his sons, by the joint means of my father and uncle, the Canon, were sent to the same college where we received an education. He took also to his house, his sister, who in her young days belonged to a nunnery which had been suppressed for I know not what reason. They went by the name of Sisters of Providence. She became housekeeper to her brother and survived him. Another inmate of his house was a rich old aunt, of the name of Maldant and sister to my grandmother. This old lady never married, and, was, when I knew her, very old, very deaf, and confined for years before to her bed by rheumatism or gout. My uncle and herself were my Godfather and mother and gave me my christian name, Francis Leonard. The management of her estate during her life made my uncle much more affluent, and by her death he became very rich as she left him her universal legatee, except a sum which she willed to my father. When my uncle himself died, he made large provision to his brother and sister, now grown old and infirm, and to all of us a sum about equal to \$400, double that sum to me, his God-son and three times that amount to one of my sisters, his God-daughter. The bulk of his property, yet very considerable, he devised to my eldest brother.

Peter Gregoire de Roulhac Dupuisfaucher.

My uncle, le Chevalier, got his surname of Dupuisfaucher from some landed property, where he generally resided. He was poor, and had no pretention to any great endowment but one, it was courage, for he was as brave as his sword. He had been in the army bearing the commission of Lieutenant and served in Germany where he distinguished himself by his bravery. His circumstances by the death of his brother, became much easier in his old age. He left four sons. The eldest entered the church and replaced my uncle, the Canon, in the Church of

St. Martiel. The French Revolution came soon after and he, as many thousand of the clergy refusing to take the oath to maintain the new Constitution, was arrested and imprisoned, then in irons sent to Rochefort and there with many other clergymen, put on board of an old vessel, to be transported to the island of Rhi on the coast. On the passage they were all shot, by a detachment of soldiers on board, by order of the captain. His brother studied medicine at Montpellier; he married and dying, left an only daughter, who is now a worthy little woman at Limoges. The two younger sons went into the army and never returned.

Issue of Joseph Gregoire de Roulhac and Marie Jeanne Dumas.

I. BARON GUILLAUME GREGOIRE DE ROULHAC DE LA BORIE, was born at Limoges, May 7, 1751. "By the law of primogeniture he became heir to my father, so that we younger children, although our father might be considered rich in that part of the country where there were few overgrown fortunes, had but a small share, say to each about \$3,000, while the property of our brother amounted to over \$40,000. By our father's will, though, he was to be at the expense of our education if it was not ended, and we had a right to remain in his house till we should come of age at twenty-five. By marrying a rich lady, his cousin, the only heiress of the branch of the Roulhac de Faugeras, and inheriting other property from our uncle, the Canon, he became one of the richest men in town. This so intoxicated him for a time that he seemed to forget the ties of nature. My mother was entitled by law to live in the Mansion House, which was large and spacious, but the expensive life, which she saw my brother was going to take after his marriage, was not to her taste, and besides well knowing

that a daughter-in-law will seldom agree with a mother-in-law, she consented without difficulty to the arrangements he made for her to go live with one of her married daughters. This step was severely censured by all of us, who considered it not respectful or dutiful to our mother. In place of the frugality and economy which had been observed in my father's lifetime, everything was changed. His modest post-chaise was replaced by a gay and handsome chariot sent from Paris. The servants who had grown gray in the family were replaced by laquais and filles de chambre; everything went on in great style; grand dinners and suppers were given to the elite of the city; in this manner he went on in expending his income and probably going over it. I must, however, say that he never neglected his official duties, and that he maintained the reputation of integrity and talents which our father enjoyed in his life. It was in this manner that he lived when the French Revolution began its destructive career. Having succeeded his father as President of the Court at Limoges, to this office he owed the distinction of being called to the two "Assemblies of Notables," convened by the King, which preceded the Revolution. Soon after he was chosen by his fellow citizens a member of the "Constituant Assembly," and, although a strenuous Royalist, he became unwillingly one of those who overthrew the French throne. However, he could not so dissemble, but that the Jacobin party continually had an eye on him and he became an object of distrust.

Forced loans to the government and a thousand vexations from those in power, in a little while reduced him more than half his fortune. At the raising of the Constituant Assembly he retired to private life and opened an office as advocate and counsellor at law. This lasted but a short time as the days of Robespierre were at hand, when all the

men who had been known as friends of monarchy, had belonged to the first classes, or who had any property above their fellows, were marked by the tyrant and his satellites for their victims. Prisons were not numerous enough to contain all the suspected, but they were confined in their own houses with all those who belonged to them. Thus it was, my respected and venerable mother was received again into the house where she had passed the greatest part of her life. A few days before, for the crime of assisting at a mass celebrated by a non-asserted clergymen, she was pursued by a mob, who covered her with mud. It was then that the Revolutionary Tribunal in Paris sent its hundreds of victims to be guillotined. When the tyrant fell no less than 300,000 individuals were in the state of arrest which I have described, ready to be sent to Paris for execution. My brother being an eminent lawyer, in a short time, repaired in a great measure the shock the Revolution had given to his fortunes. To our mother he showed new regard and attention, and prevailed on her to make his house her home. She did so and never repented it to the last day of her existence. She lived but a few years more, for on March 9, 1799, she died of pneumonia at the age of eighty-two. Her soft and virtuous bosom never knew real sorrow till her old age. She was separated from all her children except her daughters. Three of her sons were in America. She survived the death of her youngest who died in the army; she saw the rack which all of them had experienced in their property, and she had often trembled for their safety and their lives. Surely there is a place of rest and happiness for the virtuous. The rulers of the day, desiring to heal the public wounds, endeavored to put in office men of talent and standing. My brother was then called to one of the most important

offices in his province. He kept his property with the government of Bonaparte and even with Louis XVIII, but during the hundred days of Bonaparte, after his return, having shown that he was rather more a friend of the Emperor than of Louis, he lost his office, with, however, the grant of a pension for life. Before the fall of Bonaparte he had received a patent of Baron, which was to be hereditary in his family. A few months before his death, which took place in his seventy-sixth year, October 7, 1824, he seemed to be heart broken, not only for the loss of power, but also the death of an only son on the eve of being married to a very rich lady. He left two daughters, who both married rich."

(1.) JOSEPHENE married M. Lamy de la Chapelle. (An ancestor of M. Lamy, was a grand patriarch of Jerusalem). She had six daughters and six sons, and died 1879. Her eldest daughter, Angelina b. in 1809, m. Paul de Lavergne, an officer in the French army. Madame Lavergne had three children, Emma, William and Bertha. Another daughter was Madame Le Gorce.

(2.) The youngest daughter m. Dumont Saint Priest, President of the Court of Limoges, succeeding his father-in-law to the office. She had two daughters, one of whom m. M. Romanet, and one son, who succeeded his father in the Court.

2. PSALMET GREGOIRE DE ROULHAC DETHIAS, b. Oct. 30, 1752. (Came to America, and his life will be found at the begining of Part First).

3 ANTOINETTE GREGOIRE DE ROULHAC DES CROUSILS, "from infancy had a weak constitution and not naturally handsome or pretty, the smallpox left early on her face deep marks of its ravages, but her mind and education redeemed those bodily blemishes. She possessed all the goodness and virtue which adorns the female sex. After

returning from the convent where she was educated she remained under the paternal roof till our father's death, when she went with my mother to live at M. Guybert's who had married one of her sisters." With the exception of several months, during the Reign of Terror, when she was imprisoned with the family at her elder brothers, she spent the rest of her life in this family, educating the young children. She died Aug. 15, 1804, at the age of fifty years.

4. LEONARDE GREGOIRE DE ROULHAC DE LA BEAUSERIE. "She at an early period was remarkable for vivacity and liveliness, and when she grew up was very handsome. She was educated at a nunnery in the city of Portiers, and a few years after married to M. Georges Guybert, a rich draper of Limoges. This match was made by her father and an old lady and was consummated in less than two weeks after the parties met, but my sister never repented of the hasty manner in which she was married. He died rich and left considerable property to his seven children. She survived him many years, becoming very corpulent in her old age, and died in April, 1828." Her eldest daughter married M. Fraisseix and had sixteen children, another married M. Desvorch; and the youngest was Madame Laforest. The oldest son, Alfred, was a physician, (d. 1888); the other sons, Louis and Victor, were a long time in the army, were at the battle of Waterloo, and afterwards settled in the country.

5. MARIE JEANNE GREGOIRE DE ROULHAC DES SAIGNES. "She had a strong mind and firmness of character, was of a dark complexion, with animated dark eyes, and, although she could not be called handsome, she was rather comely than otherwise. Educated with her sisters at Portiers, after a few years at home she desired to return there to become a nun. To this her parents

objected, but finally consented, and she became a novice for something more than a year; but as she could not take the veil until a certain age, she came home, and finally married M. Henry de Cledat, of Uzerche, a small town about forty-five miles from Limoges. He belonged to a good and respectable family and had a good property." She died from over fatigue in nursing a number of sick prisoners of war, at the age of fifty-two, leaving three daughters. They all married; one to M. Lacoste, of very noble family but poor, who left two daughters and two sons; another married M. Fouilloeux, a doctor, and had an only daughter married to a captain in the French army, serving in Algeria; the other married M. de la Bachelerie and left one son.

6. JEAN BAPTISTE IGNACE GREGOIRE DE ROULHAC,
b. Nov. 23, 1758. (Came to America and his life will be found at the beginning of Part II.)
7. JOSEPH GREGOIRE DE ROULHAC DES CROUSILS,
became a teacher in a college and before the French Revolution was President of the College of Autun, a city in France. "Having secured orders, he was then a clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, but the persecution against the clergy, which was conducted with the greatest inveteracy, induced him to pass over to England, where he supported himself, first by becoming a teacher of the French language in some academy. Afterwards he was employed as a chaplain to a wealthy family of Catholics in the north of England. He remained there for nearly, if not quite, thirty years, and only returned to his native land when the Bourbons were restored to the throne by the last fall of Bonaparte. His small patrimony had increased by his long exile, as it was impossible to transmit to him, in England, his funds during the long and protracted war between England and France. Through his correspondence with his brothers in America, he was indebted for

family news, which he could not obtain for some time by any other means. On his return to France, after spending two or three years in re-establishing an old college, he went to live at his eldest brother's home, where, also, lived his brother Charles. There, in peace and quietness, after a life of virtue and piety, he died in his seventy-fourth year, May 1, 1833. He left the principal part of his property to the poor of the asylum and hospital at Limoges. With the rest he insured an income to his brother Charles, which, at his death, should be vested in the hospital. He also left a sum of one hundred guineas each to two nieces and myself."

8. GUILLAUME GREGOIRE DE ROULHAC DUPEREIX, "JUNIOR," as he might be denominated, was the fifth son. It was the custom that the day after the birth of a child, he was carried to the parish church of his parents to receive baptism, accompanied by a God-father, and God-mother. A rich relative, but not an inhabitant of the town, had been selected to be the God-father, and was to give his own name to the child. As the gentleman was not in town, my eldest brother was deputed to replace him, with the injunction to give to the child the name of his real God-father. He was himself ten or twelve years old, and thinking that his name sounded much better than the one he was ordered to give, when asked by the priest what name the child should receive, he answered that it should be Guillaume. This being done and registered, there was no remedy, and two brothers had the same name. However the elder was handsomely chastised for not obeying orders. After his collegiate education was ended, my father had some trouble to induce him to enter the Congregation of the Oratoire, where his two elder brothers, Jean and Joseph, then were, and to which Psalmet had belonged and had now left to go to America. With ill grace he consented, but

our father dying, he left there in a few years to take up an occupation more suited to his taste, civil engineering. He received the appointment of sub-engineer at Billom, in the province of Auvergne, where he remained many years. After suffering many reverses by the Revolution, he married a widow of some property, and by the influence of his elder brother, obtained the commission of engineer-in-chief, and took up his residence at Bourges, a large city in the heart of France. That office brought him an affluent income, and by economy he became very rich. Owing to age, he lost his commission, the government giving him a pension during the rest of his life. He died at the age of eighty-two, Dec. 7, 1841, a day only after his brother Charles." He had an only son, Guillaume Hospice Gregoire de Roulhac, president of the Court Chamber of Bourges, (born at Billom, May 22, 1802, died Feb. 20, 1881), who married Josephine Brunet, and they had two sons, Joseph and Silvain.

9. CHARLES MARTIAL GREGOIRE DE ROULHAC DE MOUTHELEY, born 1762, "after completing his education, entered the Congregation of the Oratoire, and when the Revolution came on was professor of Eloquence and Rhetoric at the college of Autun, of which his brother, Joseph was President. Losing everything by bankruptcy he became, in a great measure, dependent on his friends, and lived for a while with his sister Guybert to educate her two sons. Then his eldest brother having considerable landed estates, employed him for many years to manage them, which enabled him to accumulate a sufficiency for his old age, when he came to live at the old home in Limoges. Here he was made a Director of the General Hospital, and spent most of his time ministering to the unfortunate inmates, until his death, Dec. 6, 1841, having reached his fourscore."

10. MARTIN GREGOIRE DE ROULHAC DU MAUPAS, named by M. Heritte, who became his godfather, and bestowed great care upon his education. "His forward mind made him able to complete his collegiate education earlier than any of us had ever done, and he entered the Congregation of the Oratoire, where he remained 7 or 8 years, to the great advantage of his literary improvements. When he left it he was professor of Dead Languages at the college of Lions, the second city in France. He went to Paris to study law, and there his inflexibility of character, that nothing could turn him when he thought he was right, brought him twice to the brink of the scaffold during the Revolution which soon followed. He beheld it with all the enthusiasm natural to a benevolent mind, and was even one of those who attacked the famous Bastille. Through the influence of his eldest brother, who was then in the Constituant Assembly, he obtained a clerkship in a board established for the liquidation of the National debt, where he remained about two years. By this time he had lost much of his admiration for the new order of things. All those who were employed by the Government were obliged to take an oath to support the new constitution lately made, and this oath my brother, although now a lukewarm friend to it, had taken as prescribed by law. But this first Constitution which he had sworn to support was abolished. Another Revolution had taken place, and the King, the head of that first Constitution had been dragged by factious and furious mobs to the scaffold. The Reign of Terror had begun, and the Jabobin Club was supreme. Some spies of the police had heard Martin deploring the hard lot of the clergy, who were now pursued like wild beasts, for no other crime than of refusing from conscientious motives, to take an oath of submission to the law called the "Constitution of the Clergy." Those spies denounced him and he was

ordered to appear before the section and to take the oath of submission and support of the ecclesiastical constitution, which, by the by, was only enacted for clergymen. This he refused to do, with sternness, persuaded in his conscience that the law was striking at the fundamental principles of his religion. In doing so he knew he was not only exposing himself to eminent danger, but also might bring to destruction all that was dear to him in life. He was arrested and thrown in prison. The next morning the Minister of the Board of Liquidation was denounced at the bar of the convention, as one to be suspected, since he kept, as one of his principal clerks, an enemy of the Revolution, namely, "Martin Francis Roulhac, belonging to an aristocratic family." (In fact the unfortunate chief of the bureau lost his head a few months after for this unheard of crime.) His imprisonment at St. Pelagie, where several hundred had been massacred a few months before, was, we thought, to seal his doom. It was in that gloomy and bloody abode that I saw him for the last time, in the end of March, 1793, a short time before I took my passage to America, after doing all I could in his behalf. His friends in the convention shrank in the days of his danger, none dared to step forth to snatch him from apparent destruction. There was only one, and that a middle-aged woman, not in affluent circumstances, but sincerely religious, who became enthusiastic in his cause, I believe for no other reason than his refusal to take the oath demanded from him. After I left, this incomparable friend was not idle. She found out that the member of the committee of Public Safety, who was to examine his case, had a mistress, whom she went to and bribed with a round sum, which his friends and relations furnished, and he was liberated without being sent to the Revolutionary Tribunal. He had been detained six months at St. Pelagie. After his release he led a very private and obscure

life, until that blood-thirsty monster Robespierre was himself brought to that block where he had sent so many. Then he re-appeared and endeavored to maintain himself by the law. But his misfortunes were not yet ended, for under Bonaparte he was accused of having something to do with a conspiracy against the Government, and he was arrested and detained as a State prisoner for two years. It was only by the interference of our elder brother, then in the legislature, that he was at last released, when he returned to Limoges and remained a kind of exile till the storm had blown over. Better times came to him, when the Bourtons reascended the throne. Then at the age of fifty-six he married a young lady of twenty-four, the daughter of one of the attending physicians of the King. To him he owed the appointment of General Director of the Asylum of Charenton, a few short miles from Paris. He retained this office about sixteen years, accumulating a comfortable fortune, and when he retired, a handsome pension for life was granted to him. He ended his days at about seventy-four years of age, on an estate which he had purchased in the old province of Champagne." His wife died of cholera in Paris 1849. They left a son Joseph Du Maupas, a lawyer in Paris, and a daughter, Madam de Givry, who had two daughters, Marie and Louise.

II. THERESE GREGOIRE DE ROULHAC MOUTHELEY.

"From ill-health, she was the only one of my sisters who was not sent to a convent for her education. In fact, her sisters so much older than herself were well calculated, under the eyes of her parents, to raise her well." After her father's death she went with her mother to M. Guybert's, where she devoted herself to the improvement of her nieces. This was gratuitous, as they were boarders. She was imprisoned, under Robespierre's reign

with her mother and sister, at her eldest brothers. After this she went to live with her other married sister in Uzerche, making herself useful in instructing her daughters, until her death, at about forty years.

12. FRANCIS LEONARD GREGOIRE DE ROULHAC DE LAVERGUE, b. at Limoges, March 15, 1767, (came to America, and his life will be found at the beginning of Part Third.)

13. PETER PAUL GREGOIRE DE ROULHAC DU GAL-LANT. "He was five years younger than myself and the last of us all. With a great aptitude to learn, he early ended his education, and went to Paris to study medicine. The Revolution coming, the youth of France were compelled to enter the army, and he received a commission as Assistant Surgeon in it. He was first employed in the Vendee, where a most cruel civil war was raging, and thence transferred to the army of Italy, a year or so before Bonaparte became its commander, where, by his talents and dexterity in his profession, he was promoted and would have obtained the highest rank had not death stopped his career. He was wounded near Piedmont, and carried to Nice, where he died at the age of twenty-four in 1796. So untimely ended my poor brother, the first, though the youngest, to pay the tribute we all owe to nature."

PART I.

FIRST GENERATION.

- I. 2. PSALMET GREGOIRE ROULHAC was born Oct. 30, 1752, at Limoges, France.

“Although he moved in an humbler sphere than some of his brothers, he was no less qualified to adorn any situation where fortune might have placed him. He was enlightened, open, generous and liberal. Having ended his collegiate training, he entered the Congregation of the Oratoire and became a Professor of Belles Lettres, and at one time President at Autun.

The American Revolution taking place, speculations were entered into by many French commercial houses in the seaports. Amongst them was a house at Bordeaux of great credit and reputation, known under the name of Rainbau, Barmarius & Co., some principal partners of which were our townsmen. Psalmet was invited by them to become their agent in America, with very flattering prospects, as they had immense credit with the house of Beaumarchais, a banker in Paris. That same banker had for a long time large claims on the United States which were only settled many years after. The proposal appeared advantageous to a young man of very limited means, and his father calculating that, should his son be successful, his younger brothers might find with him some day, a fair opening to make their way in the world, encouraged him to accept it. So as agent, Psalmet came to the United States, but not as a part-

ner, as that house, which failed in a short time after, asserted to her creditors in France. Our father had wished him to become so, but he had refused to do it, until he should arrive in America and be able to judge for himself. In expectation of his becoming one of the firm his father advanced him a sum of money nearly equal to the portion which he knew he could leave to his younger children at his death, which sum he should not be charged with by his elder brother, in case he did not succeed in his doubtful enterprise.

Arrived in Boston, April 20, 1777, he early saw that he would involve himself irrevocably were he to sign the articles of co-partnership sent him from France, and he refused to do it, agreeing to act only as an agent. The country was torn by dissention and a civil war, and the United States, without cash, were inundated with worthless paper currency. Many cargoes from France were consigned to him but a good part of these were taken at sea by British cruisers, or made the first port they could enter, after being left to the care of unworthy agents, as Psalmet could not be present in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston at the same time. The consequence of all this was the failure of all those French houses that had entered into American speculations, the house of Rainbau, Barmarius & Co. being of the number. To their creditors they asserted that their partner, Roulhac, had immense sums in his hands and that he had become immensely rich, but the truth was, that he himself was reduced to beggary and great distress.

In a few years his health was impaired, his small means nearly gone, and his only resource was to purchase a small tract of land which was extremely poor and worn out, in Beaufort Co., N. C. To enable him to live until he could get a support from his farm, he obtained a small supply of dry goods and groceries

from a Dr. Savage of Richmond, Va., which he was to sell on commission. A party of Tories in his neighborhood, knowing him as a Frenchman and belonging to the adverse party, came one night disguised, seized and tied him, with his clerk, Tom Pilly, with ropes in his counting room, and left the store entirely naked, carrying away money, books, papers and even his wearing apparel. He was found next morning safely secured and yet tied. A few days afterwards he had the good fortune, by the help of the militia in his vicinity, to recover the greatest part of his clothing and books, found in a swamp, but a large sum in certificates, which afterwards were assumed and funded by Congress, could not be found, as probably the ignorant villains might have taken them for waste paper and destroyed them as no account. A short time after this he married a Miss Maule, connected with some of the best and most respectable families in that part of the country, and retired at the same time to his farm."

Psalmet Roulhac and Anne Hare Maule* were married July 17, 1783, at Smiths Point, on Pamlico River, by Thomas Bonner, Esq. A copy of the marriage license and the plat of 100 acres of land, willed by her father, John Maule, to his daughter, Anne, are still preserved; and also a quaint old letter written by Psalmet to his mother in France in 1786. In it he says: "This country is less than ever adapted

*MAULE FAMILY.

Patrick (?) Maule and his wife, Mary, had issue—

1. Mary, m. a Mr. Bonner and lived near Washington, N. C.
2. John, m. Elizabeth Hare, of Va. He was elected to the legislature, from Beaufort Co. in 1769.
3. Elizabeth, m. a Mr. Hare, brother to Elizabeth, from Va.

John Maule (2) and Elizabeth Hare had issue—

- (1.) Anne Hare, b. Friday, Mar. 22, 1765; m. P. G. Roulhac.
- (2.) Elizabeth, m. a Mr. Smith; had no children.
- (3.) Jamima, m. John G. Roulhac; lived in Martin Co., N. C.
- (4.) Penelope, m. a Mr. Bryan; lived near Newbern, N. C.; left issue.
- (5.) Moses, never m., lived with P. G. Roulhac.

All born at Smith's Point on Pamlico River, Beaufort Co., N. C.

to commerce; whoever can accustom himself to a retired country life, may with a little industry, live at a small expense and even comfort. The country is susceptible of several productions unknown here, and to them I intend giving my attention. With time, vines and mulberries will yield very well. The plantation furnishes scarcely enough to live on and that is all. One must buy rum, sugar, coffee and tea, for, obliged to live on salt meat the greater part of the year, these articles are almost a necessity, because of the unwholesome water they have here. Did I not pick cotton and flax, which we manufacture at home, I would not be in a state to have clothes, on account of the exorbitant prices, and necessity obliges me to content myself with very little. When I married I had scarcely a pair of sheets and two or three old table cloths. Our spinners have bettered us a little in this respect, for the demand for this species of linen is most urgent. My wife having been for ten years under the supervision of negligent executors, had scarcely a chemise, yet she was rich in land and negroes, when I married her—you can judge of the rest. Happily I have now an opportunity to buy a dozen shirts from the sale of the effects of a recently deceased Frenchman. Besides living in the country and having seen too much of the world to despise luxurious garments, I am content with little, and provided I can procure the most necessary for the house and enough to be genteel when I am obliged to go out, I wish nothing more. My wife joins with me in presenting you our humble respects. We cease not to make our prayers to Heaven for the tenderest and best of mothers. Be persuaded I pray you of their sincerity.

I have the honor to be, with the tenderest and most respectful attachment, your very humble and very obedient son, and my very dear mother's servant,

ROULHAC.

By economy he soon obtained a competency, and his house was a resort, often an asylum, for unfortunate Frenchmen when they first came to America and that part of the country. He called it "The Hermitage." It was originally an old fort on Pamlico Sound, and built of bricks that were brought from England in 1721. It was a few miles from the town of Bath, formerly the capitol of the province, now reduced to a few dilapidated houses and an old Episcopal church, whose roof had caved in many years before. With him lived Moses Maule, his wife's brother, who was a very wealthy and hospitable man, entertaining much company for weeks and sometimes months together, hunting, fishing, and enjoying whatever amusements the country afforded. On his death he left the greater part of his property to his sister's children. His tombstone was still standing in 1870 on the site of the old homestead at Maule's Point, and could be seen from boats on the river. Anne Maule Roulhac died at the age of twenty-nine, on Nov. 23, 1794, leaving four children. His brother says: "Some time after that, Psalmet addressed a widow lady of some property, and certainly much more gentle in her manners than the generality of women in that part of the country, but she was an accomplished coquette and led my brother by the nose, making him believe she was going to marry him. The day was even appointed and invitations given to his brother John and me to come, on Christmas day, to the wedding. On the eve of that day, I, in company of his eldest daughter, about thirteen or fourteen years of age, went on. We had to ride ten or eleven miles in a most piercing, cold, north-west wind; then to cross Pungo river, about three miles; then ride five miles more, and there wait for horses, which Psalmet was to send for us at the ferry, from Mrs. Jasper's, the name of his contracted. Seldom was I ever in such cold weather, and, in crossing the river,

the flying spray froze on our clothes. We had just arrived at the other ferry, where we found no horses, when Psalmet made his appearance to tell us to return as it was a "flash in the pan." As he was a true philosopher, he bore the disappointment and jokes of his acquaintances and friends, with gaiety and cheerfulness." On Aug. 5, 1798, he was married again, by Thomas Alderson, to Elizabeth Barrow, (b. Oct. 24, 1754), widow of John Adams and Samuel Archbell. They had no children.

"He attempted once to go to the legislature, and sat up as a candidate, when another Frenchman, M. Cabarus, who was very popular, having been often Speaker of the Lower House in Carolina, set up as a candidate for Congress. Both of them were defeated for no other crime than being foreigners. The Blount family, rich and influential, took a strong part against them, and were never forgotten for it by them. Never very robust, and living in one of the most unhealthy parts of North Carolina, Psalmet became subject, nearly every fall, to long intermittent bilious fevers, which sapped his constitution. He died at the age of fifty-four, Oct. 8, 1808, of a violent attack of influenza, which raged that year in the United States."

SECOND GENERATION.

Issue of Psalmet G. Roulhac (1) and Anne H. Maule.

2. 1. ELIZABETH, (6) b. at "The Hermitage," Beaufort Co., N. C., Oct 4, 1786; m. May 14, 1803, at seventeen years of age, James Blount, son of Col. Edmund Blount* and Judith Rhodes, of Washington Co., N. C., b. June 28, 1780. Disliking her marriage with one of the hated Blounts, her father drew up a marriage

*A full account of his ancestors and descendants will be given in a genealogy of the Blount Family, (from the eighth century down to the present), which I am preparing for publication.
H. M. P.

contract, which did not please the young man. They lived near Plymouth, N. C., at Hickory Grove, a place which his daughter described as a beautiful spot, until 1816, when they moved to Georgia, and settled at Blountsville, Jones Co. There he died, Dec. 12, 1820, leaving a widow and five children. She died Feb. 17, 1824, at Clinton, Ga. "She was a woman of great fortitude and firmness of character, adorning in an eminent degree all the Christian virtues."

3. 2. JOSEPH, b. at "The Hermitage," Aug. 5, 1790; d. Nov. 10, 1793.

4. 3. MARY JANE DUMAS, (11) b. at "The Hermitage," Nov. 29, 1792; m. June 1811, Horace Ely, from Springfield, Mass. Being a Yankee, the match was opposed by her family, and her uncle, Francis, her guardian, drew up a marriage contract, which he readily agreed to. "He proved an industrious man and daring speculator, accumulating, apparently, an immense property, built vessels, sending them to sea with the different kinds of produce belonging to the country, erecting mills, etc., with the appearance of great wealth, for many years. At last he broke, and all vanished, except the property of his wife." She died about 1835, when he moved to Marianna, Fla., and practiced medicine, having studied in Philadelphia. He m. 2nd, Mrs. Daffin, mother of his son-in-law, Wm. Daffin. He d. about 1850.

5. 4. JOHN MAULE, b. at "The Hermitage," Nov. 23, 1794. He was at college when his father died, and knowing he was heir to a large estate, he refused to learn a trade, as his father had directed. Soon after coming of age, from ill health, his mind became affected and he shot himself. By his will, still preserved, his property was left to his neices and nephews.

THIRD GENERATION.

Issue of Elizabeth Roulhac (2) and James Blount.

6. I. ANNE JACQUELINE, (16) b. Feb. 15, 1805, in Washington Co., N. C. At an early age she showed a remarkable taste for literature, and in 1820 she was sent to be educated at the Moravian Seminary, Salem, N. C. Among the rigid disciplinarians of this school she learned the lessons of industry and integrity, duty and self-sacrifice, which rendered her, in after life, a devoted, helpful wife, a loving, faithful mother, an earnest, conscientious teacher, and an active, consistent Christian. Gifted with brilliant intellect, rare charm of manner, and great kindness of heart, she was well prepared for the high position which she afterwards so nobly filled. She m. Apr. 1, 1824, at Clinton, Ga., Thomas Bog Slade, son of Gen. Jeremiah and Janet Bog Slade, he being of the sixth generation from Henry Slade,* who came from England to the coast of North Carolina about 1650. T. B. Slade was born Jan. 20, 1800, in Martin Co., N. C. At the age of fifteen he was sent to the University at Chapel Hill, where he graduated in 1820 with the highest honors of his class. It is recorded of him that during his four years of collegiate life he never received a demerit, missed a recitation, or failed in a single duty. He practised law with his father till 1824, when he moved to Georgia. In 1828 he abandoned the law and commenced his career as a teacher. He was one of the pioneers of female education in Georgia, and the good influence of himself and his wife, who always assisted him, runs like a thread of gold through many lives that bless our country. They both joined the Baptist Church, and he was ordained a minister of the Gospel in 1835, that he might preach to destitute

*A full pedigree of the Slades will be given in the Blount Record before referred to.

churches, which he did gratuitously throughout his long life. He taught successfully in Clinton, Penfield, Macon, and Columbus, Ga.; thirty of his pupils forming the nucleus of the Wesleyan Female College, in the organization of which he assisted, and was chosen first Professor of Natural Sciences. (This is the first college that ever gave diplomas to females). In 1842 Mr. Slade moved to Columbus, Ga., where, for thirty years, he was principal of a Female Institute of the highest grade and prosperity, although he was never known to ask for a pupil or to reject one because she was unable to pay. His wife was an active and efficient co-worker, the perfect union of strength and gentleness of character, making her presence a blessing and an example to all who knew her. A fitting climax to their long wedded life of usefulness, and therefore, happiness, was the celebration of their Golden Wedding in 1874, at which, besides many guests, nearly forty children and grandchildren were present. He d. in Columbus, Ga., May 5, 1882, in his eighty-third year, while she survived him nearly nine years, dying Feb. 12, 1891. "Two lives beautifully blended, as the rays of the setting sun, lighting and purpling the crystal clouds, until sun and clouds are mingled in one mass of crimson beauty."

7. 2. EDMOND SHARPE, b. Sept. 10, 1806 in Washington County, N. C.; d. Jan. 18, 1822 in Clinton, Ga.

8. 3. LAVINIA ELIZABETH, (27) b. July 28, 1812 in Washington County, N. C.; educated at Salem, N. C.; m. in Clinton, Ga., Oct. 15, 1828, Simri Rose, b. May 28, 1799, in Branford, Conn. He was editor and proprietor for a long time of the "Macon Messenger," one of the first newspapers in Ga. He was one of the founders of Macon, of its early institutions and enterprises, but none remain a greater monument to his memory than the beautiful garden of graves, Rose Hill Cemetery,

which he founded, planned and decorated with shrubs and flowers from every clime, and that so appropriately bears his honored name. He d. in Macon, Ga., April 5, 1869. Mrs. Rose was gifted by nature with grace and ease of manners, which, with a confiding disposition, made her many friends among all classes of society. A true Christian spirit pervaded her life, and her acts of love and charity were far in advance of the age in which she lived. In every department of Christian work, her active mind and hands were ever ready to aid and comfort. The love of her own and her sisters family for her was truly beautiful and only excelled by her life long devotion to that unselfish and appreciative sister. She d. at Ellicott City, Md., Oct. 23, 1883, and her remains were taken to Macon, and laid to rest by the side of her husband in Rose Hill Cemetery.

9. 4. JOHN MAULE ROULHAC, b. February 13, 1816 in Blountsville, Jones County Ga., never married. He lived in India 14 years, in employment of the East India Co., where he amassed a fortune, unfortunately returning to America in time to join in the civil war and lose it all. He d. in Macon, Ga., Oct. 20, 1890.

10. 5. THOMAS HAMILTON, (36) b. Nov. 27, 1819 in Blountsville, Jones County, Ga.; m. Aug. 10, 1837, at Macon, Ga., Sarah Ross Clarke, b. May 7, 1819, daughter of M. D. Clarke, and N. M. Norman. Her paternal grandmother was descended from the house of Stuarts of Scotland. After her death in 1848, he went to California, remained there several years, then visited some of the Isles of the sea and South America. Was living in Australia when our civil war broke out, and he came home to enlist as a surgeon in the Southern army. He now lives with his son, James, at Clear Water Harbor, Fla.

Issue of Mary J. D. Roulhac (4) and Dr. Horace Ely.

11. 1. FRANCIS ROULHAC, (40) b. Sept. 1, 1812, in Plymouth, N. C.; m. May, 1834. Frances Adelaide Randolph, only daughter of Samuel Randolph (b. in Va.) and Martha Ellis, (b. in N. C.). They lived in Plymouth, till about 1840, when they moved to Marianna, Fla. Here he was a very successful merchant and accumulated a large fortune; was a man of great hospitality and entertained his friends in princely style. He d. Jan. 5, 1858. His wife d. Sept. 6, 1880.

12. 2. ANNE LOUISA ELY, (46) b. Nov. 13, 1814; m. about 1830 Dr. Thomas Armistead, who lived only ten days. She m. 2nd in 1835 Rev. Abraham Harrell, D. D., a native of Va. He d. Dec. 31, 1847. She lived for some time after his death in Elizabeth City, N. C., then moved to Marianna Fla., where she d. Jan. 7, 1881.

13. 3. MARY JANE, (49) b. Sept. 20, 1816; m. when quite young Benjamin Finley, of Va., who d. in a few months after they were married. They had one child. She afterwards moved to Marianna, Fla., where she m. June 30, 1840, William R. Daffin, of Eufaula, Ala. He was descended from the French Huguenots of the Eastern shore of Maryland. He d. Nov. 21, 1865. She m. again in 1869 Mr. Tillinghast, who d. soon after. She d. Mar. 30, 1882.

14. 4. HORACE J., b. Sept. 27, 1818; d. Aug 31, 1819.

15. 5. SARAH F., b. May 31, 1820; d. Oct. 30, 1822.

FOURTH GENERATION.

Issue of Ann J. Blount (6) and Rev. T. B. Slade.

16. 1. JANET ELIZABETH, (58) born May 5, 1825 at Clinton, Ga.; m. July 15, 1863, at Col

umbus, Ga., Wm. Robert Gignilliat, b. Dec. 10, 1814, at Ardoc, McIntosh Co., Ga., son of Gilbert Gignilliat, (a descendant of the French Huguenots, who came to S. C.) and Mary McDonald, (whose ancestors came to McIntosh Co. under the auspices of Oglethorpe). He was left an orphan at an early age; was educated at the University of Ga., while there united with the Baptist Church and was ever afterwards an earnest, conscientious Christian. His was a life of good deeds, serving his Master with great simplicity, free from self-righteousness, his left hand not knowing what his right hand did. During the civil war he was on a special committee to look after the poor and needy, the widows and orphans. He also supplied to the army certain amounts of money and provisions. Being a successful planter, besides owning an interest in a cotton factory, he was enabled to supply thread and cloth to many destitute families. He never felt that he had done enough, and after the confederacy was lost, he would often rebuke himself, saying he feared the Lord took away everything because he had not used it for his glory. He d. at Marietta, Ga., Jan. 19, 1882.

17. 2. MARY LAVINIA, b. Dec. 11, 1826, at Clinton, Ga., never m.; was the most useful member of her father's household, for, besides making most of the clothes of her younger brothers and sisters, she frequently had entire control of the domestic department. In disposition, she was cheerful and happy, impulsive, unselfish and generous to a fault. She d. Feb. 14, 1863, at Columbus, Ga.

18. 3. ANNE LOUISA, b. Aug. 21, 1829, at Clinton, Ga.; m. July 2, 1857, Roswell Ellis, b. April 8, 1822, in Putnam Co., Ga., son of Dr. Iddo Ellis and Lucy Phelps. She d. Feb. 16, 1858. In 1846 Mr. Ellis entered

service in the Mexican War as 1st Sgt. Columbus Guards, Co. G. 1st Reg. Ga. Vol., commanded by Col. Henry R. Jackson; was promoted to 2nd Lieut.; served twelve months and was at the siege of Vera Cruz. He entered the C. S. A. as Capt. of Columbus Guards, Co. D. 2nd Reg. Ga. Vol., Col. Paul J. Semmes. After Col. Semme's promotion to Brig. Gen., he was appointed Asst. Adjt. Gen. and served with him. He was severely wounded at Knoxville, Tenn., in the assault at Fort Saunders. After recovery he was assigned to Maj. Gen. Field's staff as Asst. Adjt. and Inspector Gen. He was in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. Lives at Oakland, Meriwether Co., Ga.

19. 4. JAMES JEREMIAH, (60) b. Apr. 28, 1831, at Clinton, Ga.; m. July 19, 1855, Annie Gertrude Graham, dau. of Dr. Wm. P. Graham and Margaret Graves, of Covington, Ga., and natives of N. C. She d. Apr. 30, 1856, leaving an infant dau., Annie Graham, one month old, who d. in July 1856. He m. again Jan. 12, 1859, Leila Birchett Bonner, dau. of Col. Seymour R. Bonner, (b. in 1809 in Hancock Co., Ga.; d. in Columbus, Ga., 1856) and Marion A. Huguenin (b. in Beaufort, S. C.; d. in San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 6, 1891). He entered the C. S. A. as Capt. La. Vol's. which Co. disbanded, because Gov. Moore would not receive it, saying that the C. S. had troops enough, July 1861—just after battle of Bull Run. He then joined 10th Ga. Vol. as private; was promoted Lieut. day after battle of Seven Pines; was at battle of Frazer's Farm, White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill, acting as aid to Gen. Paul Semmes; commanded Co. A. 10th Ga. on the march into Md.; at the battle of Crampton Gap and capture of Harper's Ferry; commissioned in 1863, Adjt. rank of Capt., in Gen. Semmes' Brigade. Afterwards, being pronounced unfit for field service was detailed in Quarter Mas-

ter's department in the West. He is now Mayor of Columbus, Ga.

20. 5. EMMA JACQUELINE, (73) b. Jan. 10, 1833, at Clinton, Ga.; m. Oct. 19, 1854, at Columbus, Ga., Alfred Prescott, of Fort Gaines, Ga., b. Apr. 2, 1826, son of Geo. W. Prescott* and Ann Carpenter Bacon. He enlisted in the C. S. A., in the Spring of 1862, as a private in the Terrell Artillery, Capt. Edgar Dawson. They were ordered to Savannah where he remained three months. Afterwards he was detached from his company and assigned to duty as Adj. at Camp Randolph, the Camp of instruction for Conscripits for Northern Ga., located near Decatur, Ga. This Camp was abandoned in July, 1864, when Sherman entered Atlanta, and he was transferred to the Conscript department at Savannah, where he remained until the evacuation. Then he was sent into the counties of Southeast Ga., where his life was constantly threatened by deserters and bush-whackers, until the close of the war. Soon after this he moved his family to Columbus, and in 1880 to Atlanta, Ga., where they still live.

21. 6. THOMAS BOG, JR., (83) b. Dec. 16, 1834, at Clinton, Ga.; m. Dec. 21, 1871, at Columbus, Ga., Almarine Cowdery, b. Jan. 23, 1848, daughter of Lester Leander Cowdery, (b. at Hartland, Conn., July 11, 1807,) and Evilene Giddings, (b. in Union District, S. C., Sept. 25, 1825). They live in Carrollton, Ga. He entered the C. S. A., as a private in the Terrell Artillery, in the fall of 1861. They served for a while in Virginia, were then sent to Savannah for coast defense, where they remained until the evacuation. While there he was transferred to Guerrard's Battery, and was with

*The "Prescott Memorial," a large volume, published in Boston in 1870, gives a complete genealogy of this family, from Sir James Prescott of Standish, 1500.

it at the battle of Olustee, in Fla., also at the surrender at Greensboro, N. C.

22. 7. MARTHA BOG, (89) b. Dec. 3, 1837, at Clinton, Ga.; m. Aug. 2, 1859, at Columbus, Ga., Grigsby Eskridge Thomas, b. Dec. 30, 1832, son of Samuel Butler Thomas, and Ann Askew, of Hancock County, Ga.

They live at Columbus, Ga. He entered the C. S. A. as Lieutenant in Co. G. 54th Georgia Regiment; had command of the Company in all the battles on James and Morris' Islands, near Charleston, S. C. Then the regiment joined Johnson's army in North Ga., and he was actively engaged in all the fighting from Dalton down to Atlanta. In the battle of July 22, 1864, on Peachtree, before Atlanta, he was wounded and sent home, where he was ill about two months, then reported for duty, and served in many skirmishes up to the last battle of the war at Bentonville, N. C., April 16, 1865. Here the General Commanding promoted him instantly on the field of battle for bravery and daring in leading his command into the fight.

23. 8. STELLA BOG, b. July 19, 1839, at Macon, Ga.; m. July 16, 1861, at Columbus, Ga., Hockley Cloyd McKee, b. at Columbus, Ga., Dec. 6, 1839, son of Hockley Cloyd McKee, (b. in Chester County Pa., 1810) and Elizabeth B. Atkinson, (b. at Camden, N. J., 1812). They live in Columbus, Ga., on the site of the old "Sladeville" home. He joined the C. S. A., and served through the war as a private in the Terrell Light Artillery, army of S. C., Ga., and Fla.; not attached to any Battalion of Regiment; was at the evacuation of Savannah, Dec. 1864, and surrendered to W. T. Sherman, at Greensboro, N. C., April 26, 1865.

24. 9. HELEN ROULHAC, (99) b. Feb. 15, 1841 at Penfield, Ga.; m. April 23, 1863, at Columbus, Ga., John Bright Lindsay, b. March 9, 1840, near Columbus, son of Sherwood Connor Lindsay and Elizabeth Bright Cooper, natives of N. C. He enlisted in the C. S. A. as a private in the Columbus Guards. Was wounded in his first fight at Yorktown; after that he went through many battles in Va., Tenn., and Ga., and was never touched, though his clothes were often torn by bullets. His servant that he took into the army, said he always went on the battle field as soon as he could after a fight, "to look for Mas John," sometimes, thinking he had been captured or killed, he would almost give up, knowing "he never would stop fighting till they pulled him off." After the battle of the Wilderness, when the boy got to him with a canteen of water, his clothes were literally shot off of him, and he exclaimed he had "been through hell and come out with only a pair of blankets." He was a brave and fearless soldier, and generous to a fault. For gallantry at Chickamauga, he received a furlough signed by the immortal Lee, and during this furlough he was shot and killed by a Home Guard at Columbus, Ga., Feb. 18, 1865. The indignation was so great that the Commander of the Post narrowly escaped being mobbed by the citizens. His widow lives in Columbus with her only child, Mrs. Tigner.
25. 10. JOHN HENRY, b. Jan. 11, 1843 at Columbus, Ga. At the age of eighteen he entered the C. S. A. as a member of the Columbus Guards, 2nd Ga. Regt. He exhibited before Richmond and at the first and second battles of Manassas, the highest order of patriotism, and fell in the battle of Sharpsburg, Sept. 17, 1862, while defending the pass of the bridge—esteemed by his comrades in arms and deeply mourned by all who knew him. But it was not only

on the tented field, amid the strife of hostile armies, that his excellencies were known, for, ever obedient and affectionate to his parents, kind and unselfish in his intercourse with brothers and sisters, he was conspicuous for his high moral character, irreproachable life, and unwavering discharge of Christian duty.

26. 11. FANNY BLOUNT, b. May 31, 1845 ; d. Apr. 29, 1848.

Issue of Lavinia E. Blount, (8) and Simri Rose.

27. 1. MARY ELIZABETH (100) b. Aug. 5, 1829, at Clinton, Ga.; m. Feb. 10, 1850, at Macon, Ga., George Beavers Carhart, b. Jan. 12, 1812, in Hunterdon Co., N. J., son of John Carhart (b. Oct. 15, 1786, in Jefferson Co., Va.) and Mary Beavers, (b. May 22, 1789, in N. J.) (Thomas Carhart, the progenitor of the Carhart family in America, arrived at New York, Aug. 25, 1683, holding the appointment of private secretary to Col. Thomas Dougan, English Governor to the Colonies in America at that time.) Mr. and Mrs. Carhart live in Brooklyn, N. Y.
28. 2. VIRGINIA CAROLINE, b. July 1, 1831 ; d. in infancy.
29. 3. CAROLINE GEORGIA BEALL, b. Apr. 4, 1833 ; d. in infancy.
30. 4. AUGUSTUS BEALL, b. June 26, 1834 ; d. in infancy.
31. 5. HERMIONE JACQUELINE BLOUNT, (101) b. Aug. 15, 1836, in Macon, Ga.; m. Mar. 23, 1857, at Macon, Capt. Edward Parmly Dennis, b. May 1, 1829, in New York City, son of Capt. Edward Stillman Dennis, (b. in Bristol, R. I.) and Anna Taft, (b. in Boston, Mass.) They live at "The Oaks," near Ellicott City, Md.
32. 6. HELEN RANDOLPH, (110) b. July 7, 1838, at Macon, Ga.; m. June 5, 1872, in St. Luke's Church, Baltimore, Md., Vincent Boisaubin

King, b. Apr. 9, 1834, in Morristown, N. J., son of Jacob Morrell King, (b. Nov. 21, 1781, in Morristown, N. J.—of the fifth generation from John King, of Devonshire, England, b. 1605, came to America, and settled in Mass., 1650), and Frances Holt Parson, (b. Sept. 27, 1799, at Redhook, Dutchess Co., N. Y., dau. of Jasper Parson, who was b. in England, and m. Tabitha Guichard, Sept. 16, 1770, in the Island of St. Christopher, West Indies, where he had plantations). Mr. and Mrs King live in Morristown, N. J.

33. 7. MARION PRESTON, b. Sept. 14, 1840, in Macon, Ga.; graduated in 1859, with first honor, at Wesleyan Female College; d. June 19, 1861. Few surpassed her in moral excellence and intellectual culture.
34. 8. LEILA FOOTE, b. Apr. 29, 1848, in Macon, Ga.; d. July 28, 1865. Beautiful in person, graceful in manner, and lovely in disposition, she was a favorite with all.
35. 9. ANNIE ROULHAC, (114) b. Oct. 2, 1850, in Macon, Ga.; m. Oct. 5, 1870, at Ellicott City, Md., Edgar A. Ross, son of William A. Ross and Mary Redding, of Macon, Ga. She d. Apr. 28, 1888, at Macon, Ga. She was a woman of fine, artistic taste and executive ability, possessing all those beautiful traits which adorn and render attractive the female character.

Issue of Thomas H. Blount (10) and Sarah R. Clarke.

36. 1. JAMES ROULHAC, (123) b. Jan. 31, 1840, at Macon, Ga.; m. Feb. 22, 1868, Ida May Graves, dau. of M. L. Graves, (a native of N. C.) and Anna Sandifer. She d. May 17, 1875, at Macon, Ga. He m. 2nd, at Eustis, Fla., Mar. 13, 1882, Susanna Elizabeth Key, b. Dec. 12, 1848, at Halbeach, Lincolnshire, England,

dau. of Edward Key and Emma Basset, (m. Feb. 27, 1839, at St. Marks, Kensington, England). They live at Clear Water Harbor, Fla. He enlisted in the C. S. A., as a member of the First Ga. Regulars, and served through the entire war.

37. 2. JOHN WILLIAM, b. Oct. 15, 1840, at Macon, Ga.; m. Oct. 15, 1884, Lula Martha Johnson. She d. July 1, 1890, at Macon, Ga., where he now resides. He served in the C. S. A., throughout the war, as secretary of the Eighth Ga. Regt., under Col. L. M. Lamar.

38. 3. MARK DONALD, b. Aug. 20, 1843; d. Oct. 19, 1849.

39. 4. GEORGE NORMAN, b. Apr. 6, 1847, at Macon, Ga.; entered the C. S. A. when quite young, and d. at the age of seventeen, in the hospital at Petersburg, Va., in 1864.

Issue of Francis R. Ely, (11) and Frances A. Randolph.

40. 1. VIRGINIA FRANCES RANDOLPH, b. Jan. 19, 1836, in Plymouth, N. C.; d. Feb. 23, 1870, at Marianna, Fla. A lady of rare accomplishments and personal magnetism, she was mourned by the entire community.

41. 2. JOHN RANDOLPH, (128) b. Sept. 18, 1838, in Plymouth, N. C., m. Feb. 18, 1864, in St. Luke's church, Marianna Fla., Susan Evans Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Baker, of Greenwood, Fla. (The Baker family is one of the most ancient and honorable in the South, of English descent from the house of the Stuarts). She d. June 29, 1868, leaving two children. He entered the C. S. A., and served throughout the war as Assistant Adjutant General of Finley's Brigade of Florida Troops.

42. 3. ANNE LOUISA, (130) b. Aug. 31, 1840, in Marianna, Fla.; m. Dec. 5, 1866 in Marianna

by Rev. Wm. Saunders, Edward Winston Henry, Jr., b. at Windstone, Va., April 19, 1840, son of Edward Winston Henry, and Jane Yuille. E. W. Henry, Jr., being the youngest grandson of Patrick Henry, by inheritance now resides on the large ancestral landed estate in Charlotte Co. Va., where Patrick Henry was buried. They have two children. He served in the C. S. A., the first two years of the war, in the 14th Va. Cav. Co. I. McCauslin Brig., Fitz Lee's Division; the last two years he held a staff appointment with rank of Capt.

43. 4. CHARLES HORACE, (132) b. Dec. 18, 1842, in Marianna, Fla.; m. 1866 in Marianna, Virginia Milton, daughter of John Milton, ex-Governor of Fla. She d. leaving one daughter. He d. March 18, 1893.
44. 5. FANNIE RANDOLPH, b. Dec. 8, 1844, in Marianna, Fla.; m. Nov. 1877, Nelson Staley of Marianna. He d. Dec. 25, 1878. She d. Sept. 12, 1879.
45. 6. MARTHA MARION, b. Sept. 15, 1847; d. Aug. 29, 1849.

Issue of Annie L. Ely, (12) and Dr. Abraham Harrell.

46. 1. MARY FRANCIS ROULIAC, (133) b. in 1837; m. in 1856 Alexander Merritt, b. 1832 in Halifax Co., N. C., son of Alexander Ethington Merritt and Margaret Gunter, both of N. C. She d. Nov. 6, 1875 in Marianna, Fla.
47. 2. ELIZABETH, b. in N. C. in 1842; m. 1864, Robert Flanders of Macon, Ga., where they now live.
48. 3. OSCAR C., b. Aug. 3, 1843, in Elizabeth City, N. C.; m. Dec. 22, 1868, Lila Carnes, daughter of Dr. Robert E. and Mary Carnes. She d. Jan. 26, 1886. He m. 2nd in Columbus, Ga., Feb. 23, 1888, Julia

Tigner, daughter of Rev. Y. F. and Sarah F. Tigner. They live in Columbus, Ga.

Issue of Mary J. Ely (13) and Benjamin Finley.

49. 1. BENJAMIN, b. in Va., and d. just as he was grown.

Issue by 2nd Husband, Wm. Daffin.

50. 2. PHILIP DICKENSON, (139) b. Aug. 10, 1841, in Marianna, Fla.; m. July 25, 1867, Columbia H. Hayden, b. in Fla., 1846, daughter of Nehemiah and Marybeth Hayden. They live in Savannah, Ga. He entered the C. S. A., and served throughout the war; enlisted in Dunham's Battery of Artillery at Apalachicola, Fla.; served one year in East Fla., and was transferred to Abel's Battery. He was one of 35 of this Battery who escaped capture at Camp Finegan and made their way to Lake City, Fla., where they were assigned to the 1st Ga. Regulars, and were in the thick of the fight at the battle of Olustee or Ocean Pond.

51. 3. HORACE ELY, (141) b. June 30, 1843, in St. Josephs, Fla.; m. Feb. 9, 1864, Sarah Jane Dykes, b. Sept. 29, 1844, daughter of James and Jane Dykes. They live at Marianna, Fla. He entered the C. S. A. as a private in the Gulf State Guards, Capt. J. F. McLennon, 2nd Fla. Regt. Was at the battle of Seven Pines, and severely wounded on the Chickahominy River, 9 miles from Richmond, Va.

52. 4. FRANCIS GREGOIRE ROULHAC, (151) b. Oct. 16, 1845, in Eufaula, Ala.; m. Nov. 25, 1874, at Marianna, Fla. John W. Covington, b. Jan. 17, 1845, at Columbus, Ga. They live in Lampasas, Texas.

53. 5. CHARLOTTE MARIE, (153) b. Nov. 17, 1847, in Eufaula, Ala.; m. Sept. 23, 1873, Robert John Pittman, b. in Marianna, June 1, 1840,

son of Frederick R. and Amelia A. Pittman. He d. Oct. 21, 1880. She m. 2nd at Marianna, Fla., Feb. 23, 1887, W. R. Hartsfield. They live in Marianna, Fla.

54. 6. MARY JANE, (158) b. Aug. 18, 1849, in Eufaula, Ala., m. Nov. 20, 1878, Jas. S. Baker, of Greenwood, Fla. She d. Nov. 13, 1883, leaving one daughter.
55. 7. WILLIAM ROULHAC, (159) b. Sept. 16, 1851, in Eufaula, Ala.; m. June 15, 1875, Mary Susie Clarke, b. April 1, 1855, in Calhoun Co., Fla. They live in Opelika, Ala.
56. 8. ROBERT DALE, (165), b. Sept. 16, 1853, in Eufaula, Ala.; m. March 7, 1879, Carrie Belle Alderman, b. Nov. 30, 1859, daughter of Sidney and Helen Alderman. They live in Marianna, Fla.
57. 9. ERNEST LINWOOD, (170) b. March 10, 1856, in Marianna, Fla.; m. Jan. 17, 1878, Carrie G. Justiss, b. Feb. 11, 1858, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Justiss. They live in Marianna, Fla.

FIFTH GENERATION.

Issue of Janet E. Slade (16) and W. R. Gignilliat.

58. 1. HELEN MARY, (174) b. June 16, 1865, in Thomas Co., Ga.; m. at Marietta, Ga., May 14, 1885, Francis Lorraine Mallary, b. March 20, 1863, son of Rollin Daniel Mallary and Mary Jeanie Dagg. They live in Macon, Ga.
59. 2. ANNIE SLADE, (179) b. Aug. 17, 1868, in Columbus, Ga.; m. Sept. 14, 1886, at Marietta, Ga., Herbert Ellis Fulenwider, b. July 24, 1865, in Shelby, N. C., son of Ely Hoyle Fulenwider and Mary Catherine Hoey. They live in Asheville, N. C.

Issue of James J. Slade (19) and Leila B. Bonner.

60. 1. WILLIAM BONNER, (183) b. Oct. 3, 1859, in Columbus, Ga.; m. Nov. 19, 1884, Mary B. Browne, daughter of John Rhodes Brown, and Roberta Yonge. They live in Columbus, Ga.
61. 2. MARY JANET, b. Aug. 20, 1861, at Delhi, La., m. Oct. 31, 1883, John Henry Leitner, son of Chas Bruckner Leitner and Sarah Ann Campbell. He d. April 7, 1894, at Columbus, Ga.
62. 3. THOMAS BOGG, b. July 19, 1863, in Columbus, Ga.
63. 4. JOHN HENRY, b. Sept. 3, 1865; d. April 26, 1867.
64. 5. NORA HERMIONE, (186) b. Sept. 11, 1867, in Columbus, Ga.; m. Oct. 3, 1889, Raymond H. Scriven, son of William Edward Scriven and Cornelia Harris. They live in the city of Mexico.
65. 6. JAMES JEREMIAH, JR., b. July 29, 1869 in Columbus, Ga.
66. 7. Seymour Bonner, b. Aug. 9, 1871; d. in Aug. 1888.
67. 8. LEILA ROSE, b. April 13, 1872; d. Sept. 9, 1874.
68. 9. CHARLES BLOUNT, b. May 15, 1874 in Columbus, Ga.
69. 10. ANNIE LOUISE, b. Oct. 29, 1876, in Columbus, Ga.
70. 11. MARION HUGUENIN, b. Sept. 7, 1878, in Columbus, Ga.
71. 12. EFFIE MAY, b. June 26, 1880, in Columbus, Ga.
72. 13. FLORENCE AUGUSTA, b. Aug. 9, 1881, in Columbus, Ga.

Issue of Emma J. Slade (20) and Alfred Prescott.

73. 1. HENRY SLADE, b. Aug. 10, 1855 ; d. Oct. 12, 1856.
74. 2. FANNY SLADE, (188) b. April 28, 1857, in Columbus, Ga.; m. June 17, 1880, John W. Slappey, son of George H. Slappey, and Nancy Ball, the name being originally Schloppe, (Swiss). He d. Aug. 29, 1890. She m. 2nd Nov. 30, 1891, E. A. Ross, of Macon, Ga.
75. 3. ANNE BEMIS, (191) b. Aug. 7, 1858, in Columbus, Ga.; m. Aug. 14, 1889, Clement Grenelle Bradley, son of Edward Bradley and Anne Augusta Grenelle. They live in Atlanta, Ga.
76. 4. GEORGE THOMAS, b. Nov. 14, 1859 ; d. Dec. 4, 1862.
77. 5. HELEN MALVINA, b. Aug. 27, 1861, at Eshcol, Russell Co., Ala.
78. 6. JOHN HENRY, b. Sept. 29, 1862 ; d. June 9, 1864.
79. 7. ISABELLE BACON, b. Nov. 30, 1864 ; d. Jan. 28, 1867.
80. 8. WILLIAM ROULHAC, b. April 15, 1867, in Columbus, Ga.
81. 9. STELLA WARREN, b. Dec. 26, 1869 ; d. Feb. 12, 1881.
82. 10. ALFRED BRACKETT, b. June 5, 1872, at Columbus, Ga.

Issue of Thomas B. Slade (21) and Almarine Cowdery.

83. 1. JOHN HENRY, b. Nov. 22, 1872, in Columbus, Ga.
84. 2. LESTER COWDERY, b. Sept. 27, 1874, at Eshcol, Russell Co., Ala.
85. 3. ALMARINE, b. Feb. 1, 1878, at Columbus, Ga.
86. 4. ANNIE EVELYN, b. Nov. 15, 1879, at Eshcol, Russell Co., Ala.

87. 5. KATE ROULHAC, b. Dec. 26, 1884, at Columbus, Ga.
 88. 6. EMMA JANET, b. Aug. 2, 1886, at Carrollton, Ga.

Issue of Martha B. Slade (22) and Grigsby E. Thomas.

89. 1. ANNIE SLADE, b. Dec. 19, 1860; d. Oct. 25, 1864.
 90. 2. JOHN GRIGSBY, b. May 30, 1862; d. Sept. 2, 1862.
 91. 3. JANET ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 31, 1864; d. Oct. 21, 1865.
 92. 4. EMMA JACQUELINE, (192) b. May, 2, 1867; m. June 20, 1889, in Columbus, Ga., Oscar Gamble. They live in Cuthbert, Ga.
 93. 5. HOCKLEY MCKEE, (193) b. Feb. 6, 1869; m. Berta V. Henry, of Ala. June 18, 1888, in LaGrange, Ga. They live in Columbus, Ga.
 94. 6. SLADE, b. May 25, 1871; m. Nov. 1893, Emma Moran, of New Orleans, La.
 95. 7. HELEN MARTHA, b. June 27, 1873.
 96. 8. STELLA HERMIONE, b. July 15, 1875.
 97. 9. GRIGSBY ESKRIDGE, b. Jan. 9, 1878; d. Feb. 12, 1878.
 98. 10. EUGENIA, b. Oct. 20, 1880. (All born at Columbus, Ga.)

Issue of Helen R. Slade (24) and John B. Lindsay.

99. 1. JOHNNY BRIGHT, (195) b. Aug. 25, 1864; m. June 27, 1889, at Columbus, Ga., G. Y. Tigner, b. Oct. 2, 1856, son of W. A. Tigner and Eugenia R. Dozier. They live at Columbus, Ga.

Issue of Mary E. Rose (27) and George B. Carhart.

100. 1. AMORY SIBLEY, b. Dec. 28, 1851, in New York City; m. Dec. 6, 1893, Marion Brookman, dau. of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Brookman, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

- 118. 5. ANNIE ROSE, b. May 10, 1879.
- 119. 6. VIOLA FELTON, b. Feb. 14, 1881.
- 120. 7. MALCOLM ROSE, b. Aug. 28, 1883.
- 121. 8. GEORGE CARHART, b. July 12, 1885.
- 122. 9. LEILA MARIAN, b. —; d. in infancy.
All b. in Macon, Ga.

Issue of James R. Blount (36) and Ida May Graves.

- 123. 1. JOHN M., b. Sept. 29, 1874.
- 124. 2. LEILA R., b. —; d. in infancy.

Issue by 2nd wife, Susanna E. Key.

- 125. 3. JAMES EDWARD STUART, b. Friday, Jan. 4, 1884, at Eustis, Fla.
- 126. 4. THOMAS KEY, b. Aug. 9, 1885, at Forsyth, Ga.
- 127. 5. HARRY ROULHAC, b. Feb. 15, 1888, at Macon, Ga.

Issue of John R. Ely (41) and Susan E. Baker.

- 128. 1. JOHN RANDOLPH, JR., b. Nov. 13, 1865; d. Apr. 1891.
- 129. 2. JAMES BAKER, b. Nov. 16, 1867; d. June 27, 1869.

Issue of Annie L. Ely, (42) and E. W. Henry, Jr.

- 130. 1. FANNY, b. Jan. 8, 1868, at Windstone, Charlotte Co., Va.
- 131. 2. DANDRIDGE YUILLE, b. Aug. 11, 1869, at Windstone, Va.

Issue of Charles H. Ely (43) and Virginia Milton.

- 132. 1. Annie Louise, b. Dec. 13, 1866; m. Latimer C. Vaughn, and lives in Orlando, Fla.

Issue of Mary Francis R. Harrell (46) and Alex. Merritt.

- 133. 1. ELLA SINGLETON; m. 1st, Dr. John C.

Holmes, of Macon, Ga. ; he d. and she m.
2nd, Dr. Dan. Howell, of Atlanta, Ga.

- 134. 2. ANN LOUISA.
- 135. 3. ELIZABETH ; m. Rev. J. P. Hamilton, of Ala.
- 136. 4. MARGARET ; m. George A. Smith, of Birmingham, Ala.
- 137. 5. CLIFTON.
- 138. 6. FRANCES.

Issue of Philip D. Daffin (50) and Columbia H. Hayden.

- 139. 1. WILLIAM STEVENS, b. June 24, 1868, at Apalachicola, Fla.; m. June 7, 1893, Charlotte Ruth Mann, of Lewistown, Pa. They live at Savannah, Ga.
- 140. 2. FLORENCE DICKENSON, b. June 11, 1874, in Savannah, Ga.

Issue of Horace E. Daffin (51) and Sarah J. Dykes.

- 141. 1. AMANDA, (196) b. Apr. 14, 1866 ; m. Dec. 20, 1883, Thomas E. Justice, at Marianna, Fla.
- 142. 2. JAMES H., b. Dec. 4, 1867 ; m. Mar. 13, 1892, Lola E. Russ.
- 143. 3. LEAH W., b. Dec. 2, 1869 ; d. Jan. 20, 1887, aged 17.
- 144. 4. MINNIE, I., b. Dec. 11, 1871.
- 145. 5. ROSA B., b. Mar. 14, 1873.
- 146. 6. WILLIAM R., b. June 30, 1875.
- 147. 7. FANNIE, b. May 31, 1877.
- 148. 8. MARY J., b. Sept. 12, 1880.
- 149. 9. BETTIE C., b. Mar. 3, 1884.
- 150. 10. CORA LEE, b. Sept. 4, 1887.

Issue of Frances R. Daffin (52) and John W. Covington.

- 151. 1. JAMES LEROY, b. Apr. 20, 1878, at Thomasville, Ga. ; d. Dec. 7, 1878.
- 153. 2. MATTIE CARNES, b. Nov. 30, 1879, at Atlanta, Ga.

Issue of Charlotte M. Daffin (53) and Dr. Robt. J. Pittman.

- 153. 1. MAUDE ETHINGTON, b. Feb. 17, 1875.
- 154. 2. HERMIA RANDOLPH, b. Dec. 23, 1876.
- 155. 3. WILLIAM FREDERICK, b. Apr. 17, 1878.
- 156. 4. ROBERT JOHN, b. Aug. 20, 1879.
All b. in Marianna, Fla.

Issue by 2nd husband, W. R. Hartsfield.

- 157. 5. CHARLES, b. Dec. 5, 1887, in Marianna, Fla.

Issue of Mary J. Daffin (54) and Jas. S. Baker.

- 158. 1. MARY F., b. Jan. 10, 1881, in Greenwood, Fla.

Issue of Wm. R. Daffin (55) and Mary S. Clarke.

- 159. 1. ANNIE LILA, b. Apr. 9, 1876.
- 160. 2. GLENNIE BELLE, b. Nov. 13, 1878.
- 161. 3. SUSIE MAY, b. Feb. 9, 1881.
- 162. 4. WILLIAM CLARKE, b. June 27, 1884.
- 163. 5. EDWARD MASTIN, b. Feb. 13, 1886.
- 164. 6. LOTTIE FANNIE, b. Oct. 4, 1890.

Issue of Robert D. Daffin (56) and Carrie B. Alderman.

- 165. 1. SIDNEY ALDERMAN, b. Nov. 28, 1879.
- 166. 2. ROBERT DALE, b. Oct. 24, 1881.
- 167. 3. BESSIE ALEXANDER, b. Aug. 6, 1883.
- 168. 4. THOMAS HOLDEN, b. Oct. 15, 1885.
- 169. 5. FRANK COLONEY, b. Oct. 27, 1887.

Issue of Ernest L. Daffin (57) and Carrie G. Justiss.

- 170. 1. LIZZIE THOMAS, b. Aug. 22, 1879.
- 171. 2. SALLIE JUSTISS, b. Jan. 17, 1881.
- 172. 3. ROBERT LINWOOD, b. Mar. 20, 1886.
- 173. 4. ERNEST CHARLES, b. Apr. 17, 1889.

SIXTH GENERATION.

Issue of Helen M. Gignilliat (58) and F. L. Mallary.

174. 1. ROLLIN LORRAINE, b. Jan. 26, 1886 ; d. Apr.
18, 1887.
175. 2. JANET SLADE, b. Feb. 10, 1888.
176. 3. HELEN GIGNILLIAT, b. Oct. 7, 1889.
177. 4. IDA ROSALIE, b. Oct. 11, 1891.
178. 5. FRANCIS LORRAINE, JR., b. Nov. 11, 1893.
All born in Macon, Ga.

Issue of Annie S. Gignilliat (59) and H. E. Fulenwider.

179. 1. HERBERT, b. July 29, 1887, in Shelby, N. C.
180. 2. MARVE DE VILLE, b. May 5, 1889, in Green-
ville, S. C.
181. 3. STELLA MCKEE, b. Aug. 15, 1891, in Ash-
ville, N. C.
182. 4. FANNY JANET, b. Apr. 14, 1894, in Asheville,
N. C.

Issue of Wm. B. Slade (60) and Mary B. Browne.

183. 1. ROBERTA, b. May 27, 1889, in Columbus, Ga.
184. 2. JOHN RHODES, b. July 30, 1891, in Columbus,
Ga.
185. 3. MARY BROWNE, b. Nov. 18, 1893, in Col-
umbus, Ga.

Issue of Nora H. Slade (64) and Raymond H. Screven.

186. 1. JAMES SLADE, b. Sept. 15, 1891, in City of
Mexico.
187. 2. LEILA BONNER, b. Apr. 10, 1893, in the City
of Mexico.

Issue of Fanny S. Prescott (74) and J. W. Slappey.

188. 1. JAY PRESCOTT, b. Dec. 27, 1881 ; d. Sept. 28,
1883.

189. 2. FANNY JACQUELINE, b. July 17, 1883, in Atlanta, Ga.

190. 3. MABLE McKEE, b. June 6, 1886, in Atlanta, Ga.

Issue of Annie B. Prescott (75) and C. G. Bradley.

191. 1. CONSTANCE PRESCOTT, b. Feb. 3, 1892; d. Feb. 29, 1892.

Issue of Emma J. Thomas (92) and Oscar Gamble.

192. 1. WILMUTH, b. Dec. 4, 1891, at Cuthbert, Ga.

Issue of Hockley M. Thomas (93) and Berta V. Henry.

193. 1. MARY ROULHAC, b. May 27, 1889, in Columbus, Ga.

194. 2. GRIGSBY MARSHALL, b. Sept. 9, 1890; d. in infancy.

Issue of Johnny B. Lindsay (99) and G. Y. Tigner.

195. 1. HELEN SLADE, b. Dec. 22, 1891.

Issue of Amanda Daffin (141) and Thos. E. Justice.

196. 1. JAMES H., b. Jan. 27, 1885.

197. 2. SUSIE BELLE, b. June 11, 1887.

PART II.

FIRST GENERATION.

I. 6. JOHN GREGOIRE ROULHAC, (as called in America), was born Nov. 23, 1758, in Limoges, France. "His character was firm and courageous, and not easily daunted by difficulties. After his return from college his inclination was leading him strongly towards the army, and his ambition was to obtain a commission. His father, however, had not a favorable opinion of it, and, with difficulty, dissuaded him from his chivalrous plans, and he, at last, consented for a few years, to enter the Congregation of the Oratoire. He remained there but a few years, his independence and love of liberty suiting him badly to a life of restraint. His father dying at that time, he followed his inclination and left the Congregation in disgust. Being adventurous, and knowing that with his small means, it was nearly impossible to acquire independence in his country, he determined to go to America, and tempt his fortune there. It was certainly a leap in the dark. It was towards the end of the American Revolution, and very difficult, if not impossible to find a passage on board of merchant vessels to go to America. Having obtained from our eldest brother a small part of his patrimony, which he employed in an assortment for a venture, with difficulty he obtained a free passage as a supernumerary mid-shipman on board of a French frigate, the *Médusa* (or *Danac*?) of 44 guns. She sailed from Roch-

fort on the 8th of Nov. 1782. She had on board a large sum of money for the payment of the French army then on the Continent, and besides the amount of a loan made by the French government to Congress. The passage was short and happy till she came into the Delaware Bay, where she grounded not far from Wilmington. There she was obliged to cut her masts and throw away some of her guns, land her money and make her escape up the river, so that she should not fall into the hands of the British, who had a strong squadron in the bay and were in pursuit of her. My brother was early ordered in those difficulties, with a party of marines and sailors, to land the money. Taking also with him his clothes and venture, when he saw his charge safely delivered to a detachment of Continentals, he did not return to the frigate, but walked on to Philadelphia, where, in a few days, he disposed of his goods with advantage. Having done so he started for North Carolina to find his brother. Their meeting was not a little singular. Psalmet had not the most distant idea that his brother was in the Continent. Some months before he had been plundered by the Tories and he looked with suspicion on all strangers, who came about the house. In the dusk of the evening, seeing a young man in the garb of a sailor, approaching his house, he ran for his gun and met him so at the door. They had not met each other for several years and did not know each other, and it was some time before they came to the truth. John soon found out that his brother was very far from that ease in which he had hoped to find him, and on the contrary was reduced to great want and distress. Thus finding himself in a foreign land, the language of which he could hardly understand and could use most imperfectly, almost destitute, he determined to become a charge to his brother as little while as possible, and applying himself to the study of the English language, in a few

months, by the help of his brother, he was able to speak it with ease. This done, much against his brother's desire he resolved to go to sea, and for a short time was on board of a vessel to take a trip to the West Indies. He had entered as a common sailor, not doubting that a short practice would enable him, with the education he had and the help of some theoretical books on navigation, to become a good sea captain. This plan however, he soon abandoned, after getting acquainted with Mr. Martin, a Frenchman at Newbern, a gentleman of talents and education. He was the first who edited and printed a newspaper in the state of N. C.; then studied law and was distinguished as a lawyer; he afterwards went to New Orleans, became one of the supreme Judges in that state, and died very rich, at an advanced age. The success of Mr. Martin impressed my brother with the idea that even being a foreigner could not be an unsurmountable obstacle in the profession of the law. It was the most honorable in the country, might be more lucrative to a well qualified man, and certainly was not subject to such dangers. Determined to study law, he put himself under the guidance of James Iredell, an Irishman then at the head of the bar in N. C., who became an Associate Judge on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, after the election of Gen. Washington to the Presidency. After obtaining a license, John began the practice of law in all the Courts of the Counties within his reach. His talents as a lawyer were solid, but not shining. He had no claim to great oratory and as a speaker he stood inferior to many others, but this was compensated by clearness of ideas, strength of judgment, a considerable law knowledge and the greatest integrity and honesty, qualities not always adorning the profession of the law. His rectitude in private life and as an attorney was so well acknowledged that he had the honorable

nick-name, wherever he was known, of "The Honest Lawyer." In a few years, having obtained independence and competency, he purchased a plantation in Martin Co. and married his first wife, Janima Maule, on Sept. 28, 1788. She was a younger sister of Psalmet's wife and very handsome; died Aug. 15, 1793, leaving one son, William.

John m. again Sept. 28, 1794, Frances Gray,* dau. of Wm. Gray and Frances Lee, of Bertie Co., N. C. She was a woman of remarkably strong character and good sense, after the death of her husband, managing her estate, and educating her children to be ornaments to society, as well as useful citizens. "He was endowed by nature with a strong body and excellent constitution, but owing to the unhealthiness of the climate in which he lived and his traveling in all kinds of weather to his courts, his health became impaired at an early age, and in the fall of the year

* GRAY FAMILY.

John Gray, a native of Scotland, b. in 1690, came to N. C., m. Ann Bryan, lived in Bertie Co., and there d. Oct. 11, 1756. She was b. 1698; d. Aug. 23, 1770. Both interred at Rosefield, near Windsor, N. C. They had issue—

1. Janet, b. Dec. 7, 1721; m. Kenneth McKenzie, an Episcopal Minister and had issue—Janet, Anne and William.
2. John, b. May 16, 1724; m. and had dau. Susan, who m. Thomas Hart, and had six children. One of these, Lucretia, m. the Hon. Henry Clay, of Ky.
3. Barbara, b. May 31, 1726; m. Jacob Blount and had issue—William (Ter. Gov.), Ann, John Gray, Louisa, Reading, Thomas, Jacob, Barbara and Harvey. (Full account in Blount Record I am preparing.)
4. Anne, b. June 12, 1728; m. John Slade, and had issue—John, Barbara and Amelia.
5. William, b. June 17, 1730; m. Frances Lee, dau. of Stevens Lee and Elizabeth West (b. July 18, 1737; d. Nov. 9, 1786); d. June 23, 1801 and was interred at Rosefield, near Windsor, N. C. They had issue—(1) Stevens Gray; (2) Anne, m. Joseph Blount; (3) Elizabeth, m. Wm. Bryan; (4) John; (5) Frances Lee, b. Aug. 15, 1762, m. *John Roulhac*; (6) William; (7) Janet; (8) Barbara; (9) Eleanor, m. Ryan Butler; (10) George; (11) Margaret, m. *Dr. Francis Roulhac*; (12) William Lee, m. Mary Turner; (13) Penelope; (14) Polly.
6. Lucretia, b. Aug. 20, 1732; m. Mr. Worseley.
7. George, b. Aug. 29, 1734; d. Mar. 8, 1735.
8. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 15, 1736; d. Jun. 30, 1737.
9. Amelia, b. Nov. 17, 1739; m. Thomas Clark and had issue—Mary, Anne and John.
10. Louisa, b. Nov. 26, 1741; m. Thomas Worley.

1810 he had a stroke of Palsy, from which he died Nov. 4, at 51 years of age." His widow died Oct. 11, 1825.

SECOND GENERATION.

Issue of John G. Roulhac (1) and Jamima Maule.

2. 1. WILLIAM MAULE, b. July 23, 1789 in Martin Co., N. C. He settled on a plantation in Ga., but went back to N. C. on a visit where he d. May 27, 1819, aged 26.

Issue of 2nd wife, Frances Gray.

3. 2. JOSEPH BLOUNT GREGOIRE, (7) b. Aug. 13, 1795, at "Fairfields," Martin Co. N. C. After graduating at Chapel Hill, in 1811, at the early age of 16, he studied law, but never practiced it. Being a man of very active, practical character, he turned his attention to mercantile life and with slight intermission followed it till his death. He was m. Nov. 24, 1836, by Rev. Samuel Johnston to Catherine Ruffin, eldest daughter of Chief Justice Thomas Ruffin and Annie M. Kirkland. She was b. Nov. 12, 1810, at "Ayrmount," near Hillsboro, N. C. "She was an honor to her husband, beloved by all who knew her, and her children rose up to call her blessed." "He was a man of strong, vigorous and common-sense intellect. He was fond of books, had stored his mind with varied knowledge, and there were few subjects in which he did not converse with fluency. He was remarkable for his sound judgment and keen appreciation of character, and as a business man he was a model for young men to study. His house was the home of hospitality and domestic comfort. He was ever forward in schemes of public improvement, and enterprise, and never withheld his contribution for the relief of human suffering. In 1835 he was elected one

of the delegates from his County to revise the State Constitution. He was strongly attached to the Episcopal Church, but entirely free from sectarian bitterness and intollerance, an ideal Christian gentleman." He d. in Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 23, 1856, at the age of 60. His widow d. at Hillsboro, April 30, 1881.

4. 3. JOHN GRAY, (14) b. Jan. 28, 1797, at "Fairfields," Martin Co., N. C.; graduated in a class of great distinction, at the University of N. C., Chapel Hill, at the early age of 14. He was not endowed with brilliant gifts, but was possessed of a clear head and well balanced judgment. He had learning, industry, patience and remarkable, equanimity, and to these qualities he added spotless integrity, set off by the graces of urbanity and high-toned courtesy. He was a great reader; had slaves and farmed successfully, both in N. C. and Fla., where he moved in 1846. He m. Aug. 5, 1818, Martha Rascoe, daughter of Peter and Ann Rascoe, b. April 28, 1800, in Bertie, N. C. She d. Oct. 22, 1855, near Marianna, Fla. He d. June 16, 1858.

5. 4. FRANCES LEE, b. April 16, 1799; never m.; was educated at St. Mary's, Raleigh, where she always received the highest encomiums for scholarship and deportment. After her youth, her life was spent in doing good, often at the bed of the sick, and ministering to them. She was her mother's chief attendant and nurse in her latter days. It was said by her friends, that "she belonged to her negroes." One of her nieces has written—"I feel if there was no one else of the name to be proud of, I should be grateful for being so nearly related to one, who so constantly and entirely acted from Christian principles—a noble heritage to any family." She d. Jan. 14, 1880.

6. 5. JANE MARGARET, b. March 19, 1802, at "Fairfields," Martin Co., N. C. She also was educated at St. Mary's, Raleigh, and

being very fond of her books easily stood at the head of her classes. As she was never very strong, reading became her favorite pastime. She died unmarried 1844, at Windsor, N. C.

THIRD GENERATION.

Issue of Joseph R. G. Roulhac (3) and Catherine Ruffin.

7. 1. ANNIE KIRKLAND, b. Oct. 7, 1837, at the residence of Judge Ruffin, Orange Co., N. C.
8. 2. FRANCES GRAY, (18) b. Aug. 5, 1839, at the residence of Judge Ruffin, Orange Co., N. C.; m. Dec. 8, 1859, in Hillsboro, N. C., Daniel Heyward Hamilton, Jr., eldest son of Daniel Heyward Hamilton and Rebecca Mobb Middleton, b. in Charleston, S. C., March 19, 1838. They live in Hillsboro, N. C. He entered the C. S. A. in May, 1861, as Major of the 3rd Regt. of N. C. Volunteers; served afterwards upon the staff of Gen'l R. S. Ripley, and while Adj't. of 1st S. C. Regt. was wounded in the foot and disabled, but served in a post position until the close of the war.
9. 3. JOSEPH BLOUNT GREGOIRE, b. Feb. 2, 1842, at Windsor, N. C.; d. Jan. 3, 1861.
10. 4. ELIZABETH RUFFIN, b. Nov. 26, 1843, at Windsor, N. C.; d. in Hillsboro, July 17, 1865.
11. 5. THOMAS RUFFIN, (22) b. Nov. 8, 1846, in Raleigh, N. C. When the civil war began he was taken from the military school at Hillsboro, and, although only 14 years old, given a commission as drill-master of the N. C. troops, and assigned to the famous 6th Fisher's Reg.; after that to the 7th, and the 29th, R. B. Vances' Reg. With the latter he remained in East Tenn. till the Spring of 1862, when his mother in-

sisted upon his returning to school, where he remained about nine months, then entered the service as a private in Ramseur's Artillery. With that battery, under Capt. Basil S. Manly, he participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Union Church, Winchester, Gettysburg, Hagerstown, Bridgeport and on the Rapidan, carrying the colors of his battery at Gettysburg and the subsequent battles of that year, 1863. In Oct. 1863, he was appointed Seargeant-Major of the 29th, Ramseur's old Regt. After also serving as Adjt. of the Regt. he was made 1st Lieut. of Co. D., participating in the battles of Drewry's Bluff, Bermuda Hundreds, Plymouth and Newborne, N. C. in the siege of Petersburg and on the Weldon, R. R. Aug. 16, 1864, was slightly wounded; made Capt. in front of Richmond, and commanded the sharp-shooters of M. W. Ramseur's Brigade at Fort Steadman, (or Hares Hill) Dinwiddie Court House, and at Five Forks was captured and taken to Johnson's Island, from where he was released after the close of the war. He m. Dec. 29, 1870, in Greensboro, Ala., Julia Erwin Jones, daughter of Allen Cadwallader and Kate Erwin Jones, b. June 2, 1846, in Greensboro, Ala. They now live in Sheffield, Ala.

12. 6. JOHN, (28) b. Jan. 28, 1849, in Raleigh, N. C.; m. at St. Mary's Church, New York City, Feb. 2, 1875, Lucile Kendall Duvall, b. Oct. 5, 1850, daughter of Elbridge Gerry Duvall and Emily Lucile Kendall, both of Maryland. He d. at Farintosh, Orange Co., N. C., March 11, 1883, leaving two daughters. She m. 2nd, Joseph Okerson, of Dayton, N. J.

13. 7. WILLIAM STERLING, (30) b. March 18, 1851, in Raleigh, N. C.; m. Nov. 22, 1881, in Hanover Co., Va., Nannie Russell Brodnax, b. May 8, 1851, in Alamance Co., N. C., daughter of John W. Brodnax and Susan Mary Ruffin, the latter being a daughter of Chief

Justice Thomas Ruffin. He d. July 17, 1884, in Richmond, Va., leaving one son, who lives with his mother on her plantation in Rockingham, Co., N. C.

*Issue of John Gray Roulhac (4) and Martha Rascoe.**

14. 1. JOHN GRAY, JR., (31) b. in N. C., Jan. 26, 1823; m. Feb. 28, 1849, Ann E. Robinson, b. May 7, 1829, dau. of Jacob and Jane Robinson. They lived in Marianna, Fla., where he d. Oct. 21, 1857. She m. afterwards Dr. Wilson.
15. 2. JOSEPH BLOUNT GREGOIRE, (32) b. in N. C. March 13, 1825; was m. July 31, 1850, in Talbot Co., Ga., by Rev. Thomas B. Slade, to Martha Hines Dixon, b. Feb. 3, 1833, daughter of Robert E. Dixon and Martha Marshall. They lived in Marianna, Fla., where he practiced law, and at one time represented his Co. in the State Legislature. He enlisted in the C. S. A. at the beginning of the war, and served one year at Apalachicola, then was made 1st Lieut. of "Marianna Dragoons," Capt. R. L. Smith; was at home on sick furlough, when the battle of Marianna occurred, Sept. 27, 1864; was captured with many other citizens, and after being imprisoned in several wayside prisons, was placed in Elmira, N. Y., where he was so poorly fed that he died from emaciation a few weeks after reaching home, on June 5, 1865. His widow m. Dec. 3, 1869, Col. J. F. McClellan.
16. 3. FRANCES LEE GRAY, (37) b. in N. C. Nov. 18, 1828; m. Dec. 8, 1849, William E. Anderson, of Pulaski, Tenn., son of Samuel Y. and Margaret Anderson. He was a fine lawyer, and d. in the prime of life, leaving

*There were four other children who d. in infancy—

Peter d. Sept. 6, 1820.

Frances Lee d. Sept. 29, 1821.

Nancy Rascoe d. Sept. 17, 1823.

Martha Rascoe d. Nov. 27, 1843.

a widow and three children. She d. Feb. 16, 1860. They lived in Marianna, Fla.

17. 4. CLARA WINNEFRED RASCOE, (40) b. in N. C. April 13, 1835; m. Sept. 22, 1859, in Marianna, Fla., Dr. Julius Thomas Holden, b. Feb. 23, 1834, son of Thos. L. and C. A. Holden. He entered the C. S. A. and served throughout the war as Brigade Surgeon of Finley's Brigade of Florida Troops. They live in Marianna, Fla.

FOURTH GENERATION.

Issue of Frances G. Roulhac (8) and D. H. Hamilton.

18. 1. KATHERINE ROULHAC, b. in Hillsboro, N. C., Aug. 21, 1860; d. in Hillsboro, N. C. after a long and painful illness, July 6, 1893. Bright and intelligent, with the tenderest heart and noble aspirations, her life was one of unselfish devotion to her family, and her death was deeply deplored by her numerous friends and relatives.

19. 2. ELIZABETH RUFFIN, b. in Madison, Fla., Aug. 3, 1867.

20. 3. DANIEL HEYWARD, JR., b. in Hillsboro, N. C., Feb. 14, 1872.

21. 4. JOSEPH GREGOIRE ROULHAC, b. Aug. 6, 1878.

Issue of Thomas R. Roulhac (11) and Julia E. Jones.

22. 1. KATE ERWIN, b. in Greensboro, Ala., Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871.

23. 2. THOMAS RUFFIN, JR., b. in Greensboro, Jan. 29, 1874.

24. 3. ALLEN JONES, b. in Greensboro, Thursday, July 6, 1876.

25. 4. ANNIE KIRKLAND, b. in Greensboro, Sunday, June 1, 1879.

26. 5. JOSEPH BLOUNT GREGOIRE, b. in Greensboro, Jan. 22, 1882; d. Feb. 1, 1882.
27. 6. GEORGE ERWIN, b. in Greensboro, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1883.

Issue of John Roulhac (12) and Lucile K. Duvall.

28. 1. EMILY, b. Nov. 11, 1875.
29. 2. KATHERINE, b. Jan. 3, 1879.

Issue of Wm. S. Roulhac (13) and Nannic R. Brodnax.

30. 1. WILLIAM STERLING, b. in Richmond, Va., Nov. 30, 1882.

Issue of John Gray Roulhac, Jr. (14) and Ann E. Robinson.

31. 1. PETER RASCOE, b. Sept. 28, 1855; d. July 8, 1858.

Issue of Joseph B. G. Roulhac (15) and Martha H. Dixon.

32. 1. NANNIE DIXON, (44) b. Oct. 31, 1852, in Marianna, Fla.; m. Oct. 14, 1874, George Milton Thomas, of Greenville, Ala. He d. Dec. 5, 1882, and his widow and only son live in Marianna, Fla.
33. 2. JEANNE MARGUERITE, (45) b. Aug. 14, 1854, in Marianna, Fla.; m. Dec. 14, 1876, at Marianna, Beverly Baker, son of Simmons Jones Baker and Lizzie Hawkins. He was b. near Marianna, Fla., March 7, 1842.

They live in Itasca, Tex. He entered the C. S. A. when a student as a Sergeant in 1st Fla. Regt. Vol., March, 1861. His time expiring he joined the Marianna Dragoons, which Co. served one year in Mobile as body guards to Gen'l S. B. Buckner, then went into the 15th Con. Cav. He was wounded on Santa Rosa Island, Oct. 1861, and captured near Mt. Pleasant, on Ala. river April 9, 1865.

34. 3. MARTHA MARSHALL, (48) b. Oct. 14, 1856, in Marianna, Fla.; m. Sept. 10, 1879, in the Episcopal Church, Marianna, Chandler Cox Yonge McClellan, son of James Francis Marion McClellan, and Adelaide McKencie Yonge, b. Feb. 25, 1856, at Marianna, Fla. They live in Itasca, Tex.

35. 4. JOSEPH HINES, (54) b. Sept. 14, 1859, in Marianna, Fla.; m. 1st Pink Holloway, of Fort Worth, Tex.; m. 2nd Sept. 20, 1888, at Liberty, Ind., by Rev. Geo. A. MacIntosh, to Jean W. Tappan, dau. of Wm. W. Tappan and Mary Willis. She was b. Oct. 5, 1862 at Liberty, Union Co., Ind. They live in Itasca, Tex.

36. 5. FRANCES LEE, (56) b. Oct. 30, 1861, at Marianna, Fla.; m. Aug. 27, 1889, Gen. Stephen A. Moreno,* of Pensacola, Fla., b. April 15, 1839, son of Francisco Moreno and Margarita E. Lopez, both b. in Pensacola. They now live in Pensacola, Fla. He went to the U. S. Military Academy, at West Point, in 1858, but on the secession of Fla. he resigned his cadetship, and entered the C. S. A. as a 2nd Lieut, being assigned to duty as Instructor of Artillery at Ft. Barancas. During 1861 he was on the staffs of Brig. Genl. W. H. T. Walker, Ruggles, and A. H. Gladden, taking part in the bombardments of the Forts at Pensacola Harbor, and receiving honorable mention in Genl. Gladden's report of the fight. In Feb. 1862 he accompanied Brig. Genl. John K. Jackson to Corinth, Miss., and on his staff took part in the battle of Shiloh. In the fight at Farmington, he acted under Genl.

*His g-grandfather came to La. in charge of a Spanish Colony, and his grandfather, Fernando Morena, from Malaga, Spain, a mid-shipman in the Spanish Navy and afterwards a surgeon in the Spanish army at Ft. Barancas; m. Florentina Senac, of New Orleans, a lady of French descent. His maternal grandparents were Nicholas Lopez, from Malaga, Spain, and Victoria Calder, from Paisley, Scotland.

Bragg's order, as Major of the 17th Ala. Infantry, and during that fight commanded the Regt. On Jackson's staff he was in Bragg's Ky. Campaign, at the battle of Murfreesboro, the siege of Chattanooga, the battle of Chichamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, the retreat to Dalton and Johnson's campaign, down as far as the New Smyrna Church line, between Marietta and Atlanta. He was promoted at Murfreesboro to Capt. and Asst. Adjt. Genl. of Jackson's Brigade. From the new Smyrna Line he was ordered with Jackson to Lake City, Fla., and with him was at the siege of Savannah. Being transferred as Asst. Adjt. Genl. to Col. G. P. Harrison's Brigade, he was at the surrender at Greensboro, N. C., April, 1865.

Issue of Frances L. G. Roulhac, (16) and Wm. E. Anderson.

37. 1. IDA FINLEY, b. Jan. 28, 1854; lives in Jacksonville, Fla.
38. 2. WARREN EDWARD, (57) b. Feb. 17, 1857; m. Oct. 24, 1889, Kate Hargis; b. Feb. 16, 1867. Her father was Dr. Robt. B. S. Hargis, a native of N. C., and her mother was the daughter of Joseph E. Sierra and Joaquina de la Rua, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson live in Pensacola, Fla.
39. 3. CLARA FRANCES, b. Nov. 18, 1858; lives in Pensacola, Fla.

Issue of Clara W. R. Roulhac (17) and Dr. J. T. Holden.

40. 1. CLARA ROULHAC, b. July 20, 1867; m. April 25, 1894, at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Marianna, Fla., George Farley, of Marianna.
41. 2. ELIZA WELCH, b. April 19, 1871.
42. 3. PATTIE RASCOE, b. Aug. 7, 1877.
43. 4. ROULHAC, b. —; d. in infancy.

FIFTH GENERATION.

Issue of Nannie D. Roulhac, (32) and Geo. W. Thomas.

44. 1. GEORGE MILTON, b. Aug. 1, 1879.

Issue of Jeanne M. Roulhac (33) and Beverly Baker.

45. 1. BEVERLY HINES, b. Oct. 28, 1877, near Marianna, Fla.
 46. 2. PATTI BENEDICT, b. Aug. 8, 1891, near Marianna, Fla.
 47. 3. MYRTLE NETEKER, b. Sept. 10, 1886; d. Sept. 27, 1886.

Issue of Martha M. Roulhac (34) and C. C. Y. McClellan.

48. 1. MARION HINES, b. May 19, 1880; d. Nov. 9, 1880.
 49. 2. ADELAIDE YONGE, b. Sept. 13, 1881.
 50. 3. JAMES FRANCIS, b. July 22, 1883; d. Aug. 27, 1883.
 51. 4. PATTI DE ROULHAC, b. Jan. 25, 1885.
 52. 5. CHANDLER YONGE, b. July 10, 1887.
 53. 6. JULIA MARION, b. Jan. 24, 1891. All b. in Fort Worth, Texas, and bap. in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.

Issue of Joseph H. Roulhac (35) and Pink Holloway.

54. 1. A DAUGHTER.

Issue by 2nd wife Jean W. Tappan.

55. 2. JOSEPH BLOUNT, b. Aug. 17, 1889, in Itasca, Hill Co., Texas.
 56. 3. GEORGE TAPPAN, b. Feb. 23, 1894, in Itasca, Texas.

Issue of Frances L. Roulhac (56) and Stephen A. Moreno.

57. 1. JOSEPH DE ROULHAC, b. Dec. 17, 1892, in Pensacola, Fla.

Issue of Dr. W. E. Anderson (38) and Kate Hargis.

58. 1. ROBERT HARGIS, b. Aug. 12, 1890.

59. 2. WARREN EDWARD, JR., b. Aug. 9, 1892.

PART III.

FIRST GENERATION.

I. 12. FRANCIS LEONARD GREGOIRE ROULHAC was born Mar. 15, 1767, at Limoges, France. He says in his memoirs: "At an early period I learned to read, under the tuition of that good man, M. Heritte, who immediately put in my hands the rudiments of the Latin tongue. I had neither desire nor aptitude for it, and my preceptor, who was then studying law, did nothing to make me love my books except to tell me often that I was a fool, which I consciously believed. Instead of studying, I would read Robinson Crusoe or Don Quixote, two books which began to make of me a passionate reader much sooner than it generally happens to other people. At about eleven or twelve years old, I and my younger brother, were sent to college, Notre Dame de Grace, where all our brothers had been educated and where three of them yet remained. It was 250 miles from our native place, on a mountain at the foot of which extended a large plain dotted with villages, and through which flowed the River Loire. It was certainly the most beautiful landscape I ever saw. Here I spent several years to no very great profit, with the exception of one, when I had a master of talent, good taste and literature. During the whole time however, I had the advantage of a good library and being fond of reading, even in that pleasing task many advantages accrued imperceptibly to me. I also got in the habit to write down the small occurrences of our college, tearing in ridi-

cule my class-mates and fellow collegians. In this I was encouraged by my brother William, who had seen some of those precious bits of my genius. So I went on with what I called my miscellanies, lashing, with all the asperity I was able, all my contemporaries whom I disliked. Possessed of the vanity so often found in authors, I was easily persuaded by my brother to intrust him, when he went away, with those writings, which he showed to my father and the rest of the family. I was then about twelve years old and my ludicrous sketches not a little diverted my father, who laughed heartily at some of them. He wrote to me, however, a long lecture, blaming in strong terms the spirit of misanthropy and satire he discovered in them. Had a proper bias been given to the natural turn of mind which I then did show, it is probable I should have received more advantage from it, than to follow reluctantly and with disgust the study of a dead language which I hated. A year or two later the discipline of the college got so relaxed that we did pretty near what we pleased, and I saw plainly that to end my collegiate education it was necessary to go somewhere else, and I wrote to my eldest brother, who was left my guardian after the death of my father, how business was carried on. I was then above sixteen years of age and began to think as I ought. He sent his secretary with a led horse to bring me home. Now it must be known that in France, in those days at any rate, we did not go to college to wear fine clothes, but to study if we would. Seven brothers before me had been at the college and left behind much clothing to be worn by juniors. French common cloth lasted for centuries—it may be judged how fashionable and well fitting might be the clothing I wore, which had been worn by my predecessors twenty years before. In the indescribable or small clothes I was most unfortunate, either in length or amplitude,

so that for some time, I went by the name of "culotte," or breeches. When I complained that all my clothes were too large I was told that I would out grow them or that they were not worth refitting for me, so that on the whole I made no shining appearance. So elegantly accoutred we started for home. I had never in my life been on horseback and dreaded it terribly. It took one or two days before I could be sure that I would not fall at every step, although the horse took it very easily in a slow walk or trot. My hat, I do not know how many generations it had lasted, was not one of the best and I was ashamed of it, so that coming into a little town, where we were to pass the night, I wisely folded it and put it under my arm. My horse taking to some of his high trots I seized the mane and came triumphantly into town. It was not surprising that I attracted a parcel of little rag-muffins who began to shout and run behind me. Arrived at home I stayed but a few days, and being refitted in some better clothes and a more decent hat, I was shipped to Agen. My conveyance was by a carriage, and for the first time in my life I was left to my own discretion, money more than enough to pay my traveling expenses in my pocket. I thought myself nearly a man. I was far from it, for I believe an American boy of eight years old is better informed of the ways of the world than I was at double his age. We took our own time and were about a week to travel 100 miles. We put up, on the way at a small town called Berjerac, famous for its delicate white wines; in the morning, for my breakfast I was served with a good quantity of oysters and a bottle of the most delicious wine I had ever tasted. Wine is a common beverage in France, but I had never been permitted to drink it, either at home or at college, except well watered. The raw oysters were so palatable, the wine in his genuine nature so enticing that I took an overdose and I

believe emptied my quart bottle. Without being absolutely drunk, I became very merry. My host easily perceived it, and when I went to settle with him, he charged about four times more than he ought to have done, but the consciousness that I had done wrong prevented my disputing the bill. I arrived at last at Agen, where I found my brother Joseph, who was one of the masters. Here I found myself at the head of a very numerous class and at the end of the year was rewarded by various prizes. Next year I was in the 1st class and employed chiefly in works of composition, oratory, poetry, etc. At the end of this year, out of seven prizes, five were adjudged to me. The following year I attended lectures in Philosophy, Morals, Metaphysics, etc. I will confess that I could find no charm in logical argumentation, and at hours of study I employed my time to write prose and verses in the French language. My work was to be divided into four or five cantos, but never was completed, as it would have taken me a long time to perfect it. It was discovered by my brother Joseph, who delivered to the flame my precious effusions and advised me to quit poetry, a poor occupation indeed, although he had been amused with some of them. That long year ended, I was free and at home again with my mother and friends, having passed eight years at college, to study principally a dead language, Latin. Of what advantage it has been to me through life, I am yet to learn. Like all my brothers, after they returned from college I received at home lessons in writing, music, dancing, fencing, etc. But I remained bashful and wanted confidence in myself, was irresolute and undecided in mind as to the mode of life I should follow for the future to acquire a descent support or independence. Some of my friends advised me to enter the Congregation of the Oratoire, as many of my brothers had done before, but I had no inclination that way, neither to the

church, law, or medicine. My inclination led me to a mercantile life, and at last made me bold enough to ask my brother's consent. This did not suit him. Not to offend his personal vanity, I was willing to go to any mercantile city. It was not long after this that an opening was offered me to go to the West Indies. My eldest brother advanced a few hundred dollars, to be laid out in goods proper to be disposed of advantageously in the West Indies, and money sufficient to carry me there. I left his house in the Spring of 1787 for Hispaniola, well furnished with letters of introduction, to some of his friends in the Parliament of Bordeaux, and was received with the greatest politeness and attention. There I took passage to St. Marks, a thriving town in Hispaniola near the residence of M. Guybert. The name of the vessel on which I sailed was the Alligator, formerly belonging to the British Navy, which had been taken by the French during the Revolutionary war of America. She had been sold by the government and had become, from a sloop of war, a merchant vessel. With superior wine and an excellent cook we lived sumptuously for exactly a month that it took us from Bordeaux to St. Marks, at an expense of less than \$50. On board I found, belonging to the captain, a well assorted collection of bad books. He offered me their perusal, and there I was taught many things I ought never to have known, for in them there were not a few books of infidelity. Let those who read this, fly from such temptation as they would fly from drinking a potion of poison. It had certainly a bad effect upon me and I must thank my God that under the excellent religious education I had received I was not entirely corrupted by their perusal. With the letters of introduction I had I was received with all possible hospitality by those to whom they were directed, for no country in the world possessed that virtue in a more eminent man-

ner than St. Domingo. Any one with the appearance and manners of a gentleman could travel from one end of the island to another without expending a cent. Carriages, horses, and servants were offered to him from place to place, only by expressing his desire to proceed. I found that M. Guybert was living at a place called Salines, fifteen or twenty miles by water from St. Marks. I hastened to forward to him the letters of his brother, which I had with me. The next day he dispatched a large boat with five negro men, to bring me to his house. I must confess, that finding myself alone with five stout negro men, half naked, who were rowing me out to sea, was not pleasing. Their features unusual to me, their color contrasted with their white teeth, their laughs, everything was disagreeably new to me, as well as their Creole jargon. The steersman, who, besides the rudder held in his hand a long whip, to make the four others pull better, was not a pleasing sight to a man, who had hardly seen a negro before. If one touched me, the contact gave me an unconscious feeling. I was received by M. Guybert and his lady with cordiality and kindness. Their real property consisted in their establishment at the Salines, where with about twenty slaves, they made salt, when not engaged in making bricks and tiles to cover houses. The rest of their slaves were under an overseer in the mountains, beginning the clearing of a coffee plantation, forty miles from St. Marks. I remained at the Salines but a few months, disposing of my little venture to excellent advantage and the proceeds, I loaned to M. Guybert. Our next step was to move to the mountains; arrived at the summit, you found yourself in the region of perpetual Spring. The landscape possessed great beauties on every side, the view extending from 20 to 60 miles. In that delightful abode, I lived nearly five years, till the French Revolution came to annihilate my hopes of

obtaining more than independence. In a short time after my arrival, I was made manager of the plantation, with a salary of about \$250, being found besides, with board, washing, lodging, etc., as a member of the family. At the end of that year, my salary was doubled. I was at the head of 100 slaves, having under me two or three drivers to keep them at work, although the drivers made a great noise, with their long whips and their continual cry of "*go on, keep on,*" they seldom used them on their miserable companions. Full time was given them to cook and eat, and they never having known any better, seemed satisfied, and were merry. The treatment I received from M. Guybert, deserved my gratitude; knowing he was in an embarrassed situation, until his plantation should be made more productive, I loaned him what funds I had in France, in the hands of my oldest brother. In a short time the plantation began to be productive, and in a year or so, with the blessing of providence should have made 100 to 200 thousand pounds of coffee, which was selling at 20c. per pound. So that I saw the time approaching, when from being an overseer I should be manager of large estates for Mr. Guybert and others, who also were determined to return to France. Those head managers were generally well paid. I had more than doubled my small patrimony, so I was not too sanguine, to hope, that in ten or twelve years, I could obtain easily more than independence and return to my native land and settle for life. But the French Revolution came. The trumpet, which in Europe had sounded so loud, had reverberated in the French Colonies, and there unfortunately it turned all mad with the rights of men, as it had done in France. In one night the extensive plain of Cape Francois, now Cape Haïty, in high cultivation of sugar-cane was set on fire, and the unsuspecting white inhabitants without distinction of age or sex, were by the savage slave

Africans brutally slaughtered or burned in their houses. In a few days the third and richest part of the Colony was in ashes and ruins. What was to be done for those who had families, but to put them in places of safety in the towns? So M. Guybert carried his wife and children to St. Marks, while he went to join the whites in the North, who vainly endeavored to subdue the revolted slaves. For about six weeks, when I was left alone, with two or three overseers, my next neighbors, we slept in the woods with our guns by us; then we were carried down into a small village, called Veretta, where were our headquarters, ten miles from our plantation, to secure the inhabitants of that part of the plain, where there were many more slaves than in our mountains. At that place, as sentinel, for some nights, I performed all the military service I have ever seen in my life. When released from this, we were permitted to return home, and see to our own safety, as well as we could. About this time I had a falling out with my head driver, who was a square made, bowlegged, ill-looking surly Ibo African. Our hands were in the fields, when coming towards him, I saw him armed, besides his whip, with a large cutlass. I asked him what he wanted to do with it there? He answered impertinently and I jumped upon him, not considering that, had he wished to resist, I was no match for his strength. However, I seized his cutlass and used it, by its flat parts, on his head and back and finding by me some large rocks, with crevices, I took the blade and broke it in several pieces, which I threw away. The next day I heard a great noise at the negro quarters, and one of the blacks, running to me told me that Azoo, the dread driver, would kill his wife beating her. Seeing me, he ran, but I had him caught and unmercifully flogged by the other drivers, who did not spare him and cut his back in such manner that he was laid up for a fortnight. I

have always reproached myself for this act of cruelty, but the circumstances, by which I was surrounded, seemed to demand that he should be made an example of. M. Guybert returned at last, but the insurrection was gaining ground rapidly. What could half a dozen men, surrounded by as many thousand slaves panting for liberty, do, but fly in time somewhere else for safety. We took our passage on board of a large ship, loaded with produce of the island and fugitives like ourselves. Among them were some pretty young ladies of the first classes in the island. How the tossing in the Atlantic, in a few days, spoiled their roses and lilies! We arrived in the British channel, just when the war of the French Revolution had begun. As there was not yet any war between England and France we arrived safely at Havre de Grace. A few months after we should have been captured. It was true I was out of danger from the blacks but had hardly enough in my pocket to carry me to my native place, distant 400 or 500 miles. Communicating with my friends, I received remittances by mail, from my mother and my brother William, Jr. From my oldest brother, who had now begun to experience his share of the misfortunes brought on by the Revolution, I received proofs of real affection, sending me pressing invitations to come and take shelter under his roof. We all started by stage, through the beautiful valley of the Seine and arrived safe in Paris in the month of June, 1792. Our stage stopped in a large square, the general Post-Office, and I was just getting down when I was seized by the hand, by a gentleman whom I did not recollect. It was my brother Martin, or Dumapas, whom I had not seen for five years. Besides Dumapas I found there Joseph, Charles, and Peter, but Charles was at the point of death from malignant or congestive fever, which left him but few lucid intervals, though under the care of most eminent physi-

cians. We for several weeks despaired of his recovery and he was barely convalescent when I left the city. While there, in one of my rambles, I witnessed the sitting of the Legislature Assembly and their tumultuous debates. The impression that I received was that they were a parcel of cut-throats. The only apparent gentlemen were the door-keepers and servants of the Assembly. The members threatened each other from their seats. The bell of the President or Speaker continually ringing and a mad man in the Tribune haranguing against Monarchy and Aristocracy, when the galleries, filled up with rabble, continually echoed their applause or hisses. Even in the Jacobin Club, at which I was once present, there was more decorum. There you saw but red caps on their heads, for then if you had none on your head you had one in your pocket to show your civism, and men and women harangued in the Tribune, belching their imprecations against the King and the ministers, but yet as they all agreed in their plots against the government, there was decency if you compared it to the pandemonium of the legislature. The storm which had been rising for three years, burst at last on the head of the unfortunate Louis XVI, on Aug. 10 1792. The day before I had taken my departure for Limoges, so I was not in Paris on that memorable day and subsequently regretted, that had I known what was to happen the day after, I had not remained to die like many did in defense of my King and Monarchy. In my native place I was received with friendship and sympathy by all my relatives. The reception of none flattered me more than that of my eldest brother. Cold, reserved and haughty in the days of his prosperity, his own losses had taught him to sympathize with the misfortunes of others. Then it was with rapture that I found him friendly and compassionate to me. When I left Hispaniola, no other consideration had influenced me so much as to

save my life, which I considered in the greatest danger, hoping that if I were to lose my all, some way could be found to support myself in France, but I was undeceived. I had no pecuniary means left and I began to see that probably M. Guybert would never be able to pay me what he owed me. In reality nothing could I see but go in the army, but I never found myself much of a fighting man as a common soldier, and had I to fight as such, it would not have been in the armies of the *sans culotes*, that I detested. Besides this the whole of my family was publicly known as enemies to the Revolution. None of my brothers, indeed, had emigrated, but many of my name and relatives had, and were then in the army of the Prince of Conde in Germany. I must have had something aristocratic in my countenance for once riding with my brother Peter, we met a battalion of volunteers on their march to the frontiers. They were a rabble without arms or uniform—my brother saluted them by huzzahs and “long live the nation,” when we passed their colors. I tried to imitate him, but it was so badly done, that I heard some of them remark, that the small one, meaning my brother, was a good patriot, but for the other, he must be an aristocrat and ought to be dismounted to help some of their over fatigued companions. Forced levies succeeded one another rapidly, and to avoid one of them for raising 300 men, in our town, I started afoot, to go to Uzerche, forty-five miles for fear of being drafted. A little after dusk in sight of the town, I was stopped by an old mendicant, who, I thought asked for charity at an improper time. I had a large sum of money in paper, which one of my friends, had requested me, to deliver to some one there. So I answered therequest with a volley of curses and passed on my way, looking behind me and hearing him grumbling at my refusal. At my sisters, recounting this, I heard that two nights before

a robbery and murder had been perpetrated at the bridge just where I had been stopped. Seeing plainly that I must fight and lead the life of a soldier, I thought I had best do it in the West Indies, so I requested Mr. Guybert to have a settlement. After giving him credit for the little I had ever received from him, as well as my expenses from the West Indies to France, and paying me down \$1000, he gave me his note for \$4000. Next I was to consider how I was to reach the West Indies. War had just been declared, between England and France. I had no other way, than by taking passage on board of an American vessel for the United States and from there to St. Domingo, and in that way, I might visit my brothers, who had been settled in the United States for many years. To get a passport, eight different citizens, of good repute, were to testify to my civism. Had I applied to decent people, I could never have obtained it. I presented myself to the municipality, accompanied by eight apparent or real "Sans Culotes" who swore I was a good citizen, an inhabitant of St. Domingo, who wanted to return to that Island, after a short visit to relations, at Limoges. By the by, those good citizens, who certified to my patriotism knew nothing of me, except two, one an old servant in the family and my brother's barber. Such were not very dear to purchase. I immediately proceeded to Paris, on my way, to Havre de Grace, expecting to find an American vessel there for the United States. In Paris, I found Martin incarcerated in St. Pelagie. I went to the committee of public safety, to solicit favor for him, from one of his constituents, who himself was a member of that committee. There, I found in the anti-chamber, a man more than six feet high, in the uniform of a Hussar, in a little while, the moustached citizen soldier, addressed himself to me, pacing the anti-chamber and dragging on the pavement a monstrous broad-sword,

hanging to his belt, he asked my name and my business there, I told him I wanted to speak to citizen Mignet, a member, about a brother of mine incarcerated at St. Pelagie. On hearing my name, he repeated it with an oath, and "Is he not," said he, "the same man who was in the constituent Assembly, and a damned Aristocrat? Oh! they will all have their dues." Having been told that I could not see M. Mignet, I took my departure, and immediately wrote to my oldest brother the circumstances; it was then with a broken heart, that I left Martin to his fate. At Havre, it was found that my passport was not a lawful one, and such as I needed, could only be granted at the foreign office. However, through the agency of a friend, I obtained the permit of the Custom House. This was in the beginning of May, 1793, just when the Gironde faction was crushed by the monster Robespierre and party. At the time of embarkation, the deck of our vessel was filled with Custom House officials and agents of the police, to see that no aristocrat should escape, and looking at the papers, as Providence ordered, I was not noticed, as certainly my papers were not legal, and on them I should have been arrested and declared suspected, which in those days was enough to send one to the Guillotine. I then left France with more pleasure than even I did when I left St. Domingo. Our vessel, "Salomah," was a large brig, commanded by a good natured yankee, named Watson, but she was a miserable sailer. When about Madeira, we were met by an English Privateer, who after examining our papers and finding no doubt there were on board French goods and property, in spite of the reclamation of our American Captain, put a prize-master on board and six men and ordered us to Liverpool, and we passengers, the men at least, were shut down below, and placed under guard. We had sailed in company with our captor for three days when we met two French

Privateers from Nantz, and much superior to the Englishman, to which they gave chase, but being the best sailer, it was soon out of sight, and consequently we remained in the power of the Frenchman. Our noisy countrymen were soon on board. They made prisoners of the six Englishmen, but as the Prize-Master had been kind to the American Captain, he persuaded them to let him pass as one of his sailors and work his passage to Philadelphia. Our captors were inclined to carry us to Nantz, saying if we were a good prize to the British, we must be to themselves, but some of us Royalists, would have preferred to go rather to Liverpool than to Nantz, as some flaws might be found in our passports and be sent to the Guillotine as attempting to emigrate, so we then unanimously joined with our American Captain, who claimed the neutrality of the flag of his country and that it was an unlawful act for the British Privateer to have detained us, and would be so in them to send us to Nantz. We should probably have failed, had it not been for Mrs. Menton, a virago, of the Sans Culotes, whom we had on board. "Were she compelled to go to France, she would denounce the officers of the two Privateers at the tribunal of the Jacobin Club." Her eloquence and earnestness intimidated our captors, who after keeping us under their guns for about 12 hours, reluctantly permitted us to proceed on our voyage. On account of these delays, and contrary winds when we were about half way, our provisions were nearly exhausted and we were put on short rations—one pint of water, one-half pint of bad wine, a slice of pork or beef—and this would have been reduced, and we must have starved had we not spoken to two vessels, which furnished us a few barrels of worm-eaten biscuits and some casks of water. After a passage of 96 days we arrived in Philadelphia, and there I found that my intended return to St. Domingo, was to be abandoned, as all

the ports of the United States were crowded with French vessels, which, under convoy of some men-of-war, had escaped from the island, after the burning of the Cape and the general insurrection, and emancipating of the blacks by the National convention. To add to my distress, the yellow-fever was raging, and though all who could had left, the mortality was such that hundreds every day were carried off by it, and nothing was seen on the streets but hearses going to different graveyards. It may be supposed I was anxious to quit the city, for my finances were low and could not last much longer. I could indeed read English and nearly understood what I saw printed, but could not speak a single word when spoken to. I ran from wharf to wharf to find a N. C. vessel. At last I found a Va. small sloop for Norfolk. I knew that Edenton, where my brothers were known, was not very far from Norfolk, and once there I might reach them even on foot. I immediately came aboard with my trunks, and next morning we started, after having been two weeks in Philadelphia in the midst of pestilence and death. In four days we arrived at Norfolk and were coming to the wharf, when a Custom House officer stepped on board with a proclamation from the Governor of Va., forbidding us to land, and ordering us to Crany Island, where we should perform a quarantine of 20 days. Knowing that a letter directed to my brother John in Plymouth, N. C., could reach him in a few days, I wrote him my situation. I received no answer, but the day before the last of our quarantine, standing at the gangway of the vessel, I saw a boat coming from town and making for our vessel, in it, a gentleman in black whom I took for a health officer. The boat reached us, and standing under our stern he asked in English, if there was any one on board by the name of Roulhac? Extremely surprised, I, by signs, answered the question, when

the gentleman speaking in French, told me he was my brother, and that knowing from my letter that our quarantine was ending he had come to carry me home. Tears of joy and gratitude sprang to my eyes. The next day we started for his house about 100 miles off. On our way we stopped at Edenton, where we received the greatest hospitality, principally from a Mr. Charles Johnston, a Scotchman by birth. We were invited to his house with a large party of gentlemen. I could not speak or understand a word of English, but easily perceived that they were all great admirers of the French Revolution, and made me sing the Marselaise Hymn, which I had heard so long repeated in my ears. Patriotic indeed and poetical, but full of sentiments of blood and cruelty. The next day John brought me to his house. He was then living by himself, his wife having, about six weeks before drowned herself with her little child, so that his style of living was little calculated to please a Frenchman just from France, used to much better. I remained there but a few days, as I was very anxious to see my brother Psalmet, whom I did not remember ever to have seen. My first impressions of him and his family were not pleasing. He was laboring under bad health, gifted with a gay, contented, philosophical mind, his temper seemed the reverse. His wife was cold and reserved and had no animation, taking no command of her children, who appeared uncouth and not much better than cubs. They appeared to me like wild Indians, with their feet and legs bare, clothes coarse, dirty and ragged or badly fitted to their bodies. I took such a distaste to the country that I took no pains to learn the language. My two brothers treated me with all the delicacy and affection I could desire, but they could not drive away my gloom or despondency. John, himself of a gloomy turn of mind, was often alone. I was much better pleased when at Psalmets. He, in course of time, had recovered his

health. He was open and gay, and the perfect gentleman. The first year I passed in the United States was the most miserable of my life, for I did nothing for myself or for anybody else, if I except teaching to Betty Roulhac, afterwards Blount, her A. B. C's and to spell ; also, grubbing an old field of persimmon bushes, grafting and planting some apple trees for my brother Psalmet. It was about a year after my arrival that John was married to his last wife. Being invited I became acquainted with the Gray family and was well pleased. Here I found open, easy manners, something like what I had been used to in France. Besides my brother's wife there were four younger sisters. One of them, Miss Margaret, who afterwards became my wife, accompanied my sister-in-law to her new home, and inspired me this early with those feelings which were to make the happiness of my future life, sentiments which were never known to anyone, even to herself, for many years. I was then sorry I could not speak English, and in her company, as well as with my new sister, I made more progress in a month than I had done in a year. My brother Psalmet losing his wife, who died at the birth of her son John, made it necessary for me to live with him. My hopes of returning to, or getting anything from the West Indies, having vanished, John advised me to study law. Being a Frenchman could not be an objection to this, and to encourage me, he gave not only himself for an example, but the success of Mr. Martin in Newberne and Duponceaux in Philadelphia, who both, though Frenchmen, had made a fortune at the bar. So three years was devoted to the study and practice of law, but in good conscience I could do nothing at it. To obtain a license was much easier than to make money by it, and I found my extreme diffidence was a bar I could never surmount and on which I was shipwrecked. At this time my brother Psalmet advised me to aban-

don an unprofitable business and try medicine. I was then thirty-four and it was late to prepare myself for a new profession, but I gathered all the books in French or English and applied myself as assiduously to my new studies, as I had previously to the law. Meanwhile I received from France a remittance of my share of my mother's estate, after her death, and which I employed in getting an assortment of books and medicine. I selected Ga. as the field of my future operations and went to St. Mary's, where I found one physician, a New Yorker, who by his supercilious manners displeased the people and who by high charges, had lost his practice. This and my introductory letters put me in immediate practice in the town and its vicinity. Having the good fortune to cure of the dropsy a Spanish gentleman, by the name of Fernandes, in Fla., my practice extended itself there—what I saw of the country, the facility to obtain, as much land as I wished, with hardly any expense made me think, that I might, one day, become an inhabitant of that region. Seeing that my practice would support me, my desire to be united with one that I loved and esteemed, was uppermost in my heart. I then left St. Mary's, after collecting the greatest part of what was owing to me. I took passage by a coaster to Charleston where I met many of my countrymen, prisoners of war to the British, some of the remnant of an army, of 25,000 men, sent to St Domingo by Bonaparte to reconquer that Island, under his brother-in-law, Gen. Le Clerc. They were a set of well looking officers, as demoralized as could be, who filled up all the gambling houses of that city. For the first time since I had left France I was present at the celebration of Mass, by a French priest. I found a sloop, going to Washington, N. C. loaded with Irish potatoes. The Yankee Captain was as ignorant a navigator as could be found; he and two other sailors were the

crew. On the third day, the Capt. said that we were in the latitude of Ocracoke bar and steered for the land, which came in sight, but I could not recognize the coast, as I had been there before. There was no light house in sight and we begun to see breakers ahead, when we saw a small vessel coming from the land and I prevailed on the captain to speak to her. By her we learned we were about sixty miles south of Ocracoke bar and should we follow our course we would immediately fall into Beaufort breakers and be lost. Changing our course we were soon out of danger, but that same night we found ourselves in another one; for we were overtaken by a storm such as I had never seen or experienced before. My captain, who, if he was a bad navigator, was, however, a good sailor, and soon had the helm latched and we were at the mercy of the sea and storm, and bare poles. After calling me on deck to look at the top of the mast at a St. Elm fire, he coolly laid down and went to sleep. We were tossed about at such a rate that I was in continual fear, for nearly twenty-four hours, and took the firm purpose, if ever I could be safely on land, never more to put my foot on a vessel. The hurricane passed and we were driving before the wind at the rate of twelve knots the hour, passing two capsized vessels, with nobody on board that we could see. How far we were blown to south-east I could not say, but it took us more than a week to gain Ocracoke bar. We landed in some hours in Washington, which was only eighteen miles from my brother Psalm-et's. He desired me to settle in that part of the country, and his wife had a cousin there by the name of Barrow, whom she thought would suit me. She was really a very handsome lady, between twenty and twenty-five, so that in her person and also in property, she was superior to the one to whom I had been so long attached. I had, however, something like an afterthought, which was, to court Miss Barrow, in

case I should not succeed with Miss Gray. Not a word had ever escaped me to show the latter my feelings, as, previous to my going to St. Mary's, I had thought a union with her was absolutely impossible, as we were both poor. I had even thought to marry a rich wife to put me at ease in my worldly affairs. The next neighbor to my brother, John, happened to die; he was very well off, leaving a young, clever and handsome widow. This was exactly the thing for me, and I was seriously thinking of it, as my sister-in-law gave me several hints on the subject, when we heard that, the night before, she had been married, not more than a month after the death of her first husband. I, good soul, had thought that decency required to let two or three months pass before I should address her, and so I learned that procrastination in courtship is bad policy. My second notion on that score, for it was but a notion, was towards a certain Miss Fanny Blount. She was the daughter, by a first wife, of the same gentleman, (Col. Edmund Blount,) who had deprived me of the pleasure of courting Mrs. Ward, whom he had married in the handsome style I have just mentioned. She had nothing pleasing in my eyes, either in mind or body, rather something wild, self-willed and bold, but it was reported and believed that her father would give her a certain plantation of his, by the name "Tarover," so that she went by that nickname. She was often at my sisters, who was fond of company, giving, from time to time, small parties or dances to the young people. I started once to break the ice and paid her a visit of three days. They were living five or six miles from us. I tried vainly to spur me up to the point. I could not come it, when, in mind, I compared her to the one I really loved. So I asked for my horse and gave up Miss Fanny. But let this pass, in due time I obtained the consent of the one I had so long loved, and on Dec. 26, 1804,

we were made happy in each other. I was past thirty-seven and my wife was twenty-nine. I had about \$1,000 by me. My wife had four negroes, with a few hundred dollars in money. We must look for a home. To my wife it appeared hard to part with all her friends to go to Florida, which certainly offered the best prospects to us beginners, and as we were obliged to leave North Carolina, she was pleased to have the prospect of accompanying her sister, Mrs. Butler, to Tennessee, where Dr. Butler had promised to give her one hundred acres of land. For her sake I willingly agreed to it, and we left Windsor, May 1, 1805, for the far West, traveling 700 miles in a gig, our black people following in wagons. In about six weeks we arrived at our destination in Robertson Co., and by the next spring I had about fifteen acres of land cleared and all the houses necessary for our new establishment. My practice, as a physician, helped me but little, as the neighborhood was healthy, and the people poor, but it procured us some comforts that would have been out of reach without it. A year or two later, by the death of a sister and her brother George, my wife received some legacies from North Carolina, which would enable us to move into a better neighborhood. Going with Mr. West, a relative of my wife's, to look at some land, we called at Major Baker's, and there his son-in-law, afterwards Gov. Willie Blount, induced me to purchase the place I afterwards called "Mt. Airy." My wife was delighted with the prospect to live in a neighborhood where she could associate with old friends and relatives, and to quit Paradise Ridge, of which we were both tired, so she willingly moved to Montgomery county. My first purchase was 150 acres for \$3½ per acre, and a few years after I added 200 acres adjoining it for \$1 per acre. I rented out my other place.

A few weeks after we moved, I started on business

to Dr. Butler's house, thirty miles off, when my horse ran away and threw me. Not only my arm was broken but my body miserably bruised all black and blue, so that I was confined to my bed several weeks at his house. On my return home I found many things going wrong on my farm and my prospects were not pleasing or flattering. It is true my practice, as a physician, was much better than in Robertson county, but I desired to live without it and at ease on my farm. So that I saw, with very little concern, the arrival in my vicinity of another Doctor, and I recommended him to my acquaintances, declaring that I wished to have done with pill making. My pecuniary circumstances at this time were much ameliorated, having received from France and North Carolina remittances proceeding from the death of relatives in both places. The greater part of these amounts were loaned out to insure a life of more ease on the interest and produce of my farm, for I was determined not to use the principal, and be content according to my income. Fifteen years after my removal to Tennessee, Mrs. Butler, desiring to go on her own land and keep house with Tom Butler, the nephew of her late husband, in order to induce us to accompany her, offered to make me a deed of one half of her land. This I declined, until telling me that, at her death she intended to leave the best part of her property to my wife. I no longer refused the friendly and generous offer. Having lived with us since the death of her husband, she was generally good company for my wife and a great help in raising our children. Her benevolence and generosity was as great as could be conceived. For many years, as executor to the will of her husband, and afterwards as her agent, I was involved in numerous lawsuits about land, in which he was a large speculator. So, against my inclination, I left my old home in Montgomery county. In going to Rutherford I was

to begin the world, I might say, again, but as my wife was ready to make the sacrifice, for the welfare of our children, we determined to go. The first year I lived there I began preparations for a better dwelling, and was having some planks put upon a scaffold to season, when a storm came up and we took shelter underneath. A violent puff of wind coming on, the whole castle went over on us, breaking my thigh bone. I was extended on my back for six weeks in a small low cabin, in the sultry month of August. After two months I was able to walk with crutches, which I carried for several months. This accident has been the most serious one I have met in my long life. In December, 1834, as my wife was in bad health, and we were both advancing in years, we left our farm in the hands of our son, George, and went to Lebanon, Tenn., to live with Mr. Hill, our son-in-law, and we were afterwards joined by Mrs. Butler who also boarded with Mr. Hill and my daughter. At the time we were living at Lebanon, a happy event took place. Meeting with a Catholic Priest, I was induced to the practice of those duties which my religion required, and determined from that moment to be a Catholic, not only in name, but in all sincerity. My beloved wife, being enlightened by conversation with Mr. McGuire, the Priest, some Catholic ladies and the books she perused, was entirely converted to the conviction of the truth that there was no surety of salvation but in the bosom of the Catholic Church. She asked eagerly to be admitted into it. To my great joy, it was done, so that we were joined in a better manner than we had been before, being one in affection, in faith, in hope of eternal life. These events took place in 1843-4. About the year 1845, Mr. Hill, having the misfortune to lose heavily by the burning of a large factory, and the failure of his partner in business, we returned to Rutherford

county, where Mr. Hill took charge of my farm and negroes, Mrs. Butler having died May 20, of the same year. I come now to record the death of the dear companion, who, for forty years, had sweetened my existence. This took place in February, 1846, a little more than three months after returning to Rutherford county. It was, even to her, a consoling reflection, when we left Lebanon, to think when she should die, her remains would rest near those of our beloved son, George. All the attention which could be expected, from the few friends who were round, was bestowed on her, and principally by her daughter-in-law, Betsy Roulhac, whose attention and tenderness was not surpassed by any of us. Having nearly completed my eighty-second year, it is time to finish this long narrative. Being separated by death or the uncontrollable circumstances from all I held most dear, can it be surprising that, at my advanced age, I should look for comfort in that religion in which it has been my happiness to be raised, the principles of which, though dormant the greater part of my life, have never been eradicated? In His mercy, God touched my heart, and with all my mind I endeavored to return to Him by faith, hope and love. But not only we must possess the true faith, which shall be granted to us, if we sincerely seek it, but also we must obey His commandments before we can call ourselves Christians, or His followers. Oh, how much we will be deceived in our expectations, if, on the last day, instead of being found in the divinely appointed Church, we are found to belong to the synagogue of Satan! Oh, may this, the greatest of all evils, never be the lot of those of mine, who will chance to peruse these sheets! Amen. Feb. 28, 1849." Francis Gregoire Roulhac d. Aug. 23, 1852, aged 85. His wife's pedigree is given in the sketch of the Gray family in Part II.

SECOND GENERATION.

Issue of Dr. Francis L. G. Roulhac (1) and Margaret Gray.

2. 1. GEORGE GRAY GREGOIRE, (9) b. July 3, 1806, at "Paradise Ridge," Robertson Co., Tenn.; was all his life, too short indeed, the pride and consolation of his father. He m. Jan. 1, 1829, Agatha Anne Hardeman, daughter of Constant and Sarah Hardeman. Singularly handsome in person, being 6 feet, 1 inch tall, and finely proportioned, his temperament was cheerful and his gift as a relator of anecdotes made him much sought by all who came within the circle of his influence. In everything his conduct was praise-worthy, and being of a religious turn of mind, he early attached himself to the Episcopal church. Living in the shadow of the "Hermitage," the home of Andrew Jackson, he was a Whig in politics, showing at once a love of conservatism and a capacity to think for himself. As a farmer he was remarkably successful, especially fond and careful of fine cattle and horses. At the time of his death he was Clerk of the Tennessee House of Representatives. He d. Aug. 21, 1839, in Rutherford Co., of a congestive chill, the first sickness he had ever known. His widow still lives, at the advanced age of 84 years, with her daughter Margaret, at Mont Eagle, Tenn.

3. 2. MARGARET PENELOPE GRAY, (13) b. April 10, 1808, at "Mont Airy," Montgomery Co., Tenn. Being an only daughter, she was for many years her mother's chief dependence in household affairs, and soon after she married they broke up housekeeping and went to live with her. She m. Oct. 30, 1833, in Rutherford Co., John Hill, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Hill. He was for many years engaged in merchandise and also carried on a large rope and bagging factory in Leba-

non, Tenn. Afterwards he became a planter and stock raiser in Rutherford Co., and in a few years, purchasing considerable land, he laid off the little town of La Vergne, and sold lots. In this place he erected a grist and saw mill, and did an extensive business in lumber and grain; then returned to his farm where he spent the remainder of his days. He d. Feb. 28, 1883, aged 65. He and all his family were active members of the Christian church. Margaret Hill d. Sept. 8, 1884. She was an amiable and estimable woman, loved and respected by all who knew her.

4. 3. JOSEPH PSALMET GREGOIRE, (23) b. Jan. 29, 1810, at "Mont Airy," Montgomery Co., Tenn. He was not fond of school, and early left home for the Western district, where he spent some time working as a rough carpenter. Coming of age and being heartily tired of hard work, he returned home to acquire a profession by which he might live more at ease. After studying medicine he settled in Dresden and opened a drug store. While there, he m. Oct. 14, 1836, Jane Jouette, daughter of Mathias and Martha Flemming Jouette, of Overton Co., Tenn., b. in 1806, her father being of French descent. "She had little property in negroes or money, but she was everything that a poor man ought to desire, being extremely industrious and a good manager in her family." He moved to Caledonia and, being a well informed physician, had a good practice, till the death of his wife, May 5, 1847, leaving five children. He then went to reside in Shelby Co. He m. 2nd, Mrs Lucy Hawkins, (nee Vaughn) in 1852, by whom he had one child, Lucy, who died in infancy. This wife only lived about two years and he m. ag: in March 10, 1857, Mildred Dupree, of Va. He d. Sept. 8, 1857. His widow was living near Memphis in 1881.

5. 4. WILLIAM GRAY GREGOIRE, (28) b. Sept. 21, 1811, at "Mont Airy," Montgomery Co.,

Tenn. He fell in love quite early, and m. April 10, 1832, Elizabeth L. Hill, who was only 16, and a daughter of the local Methodist preacher, John Hill. "However she was careful and industrious, and made him a good wife." They settled on a farm adjoining his father. He interested himself warmly in the politics of the day, and was not very successful as a farmer, but, possessed of a clear head and excellent memory, by reading he had acquired a varied knowledge, and could express his ideas with fluency and eloquence. Finally, joining the Christian church, he became a minister of the Gospel and a faithful follower of Christ, devoting the last 25 years of his life to His service. A man of many friends and no enemies, yet of positive character; having the courage of his convictions, which he always presented in such a spirit of love and respect for those who differed with him, that he won the affection of all, and enmity of none, he ranked high among the ministers of his church in the West. About 1845 he moved to West Tenn., and thence to Hickman, Ky., where he d. Feb. 4, 1860, and a few days after, Feb. 9, his beloved wife followed him to the grave.

6. 5. JOHN GRAY, b. June 16, 1814; d. in infancy.

7. 6. ELEANOR JANE GRAY, b. Feb. 16, 1816; d. in infancy.

8. 7. FRANCIS LEONARD GRAY, b. April 10, 1818, at "Mont Airy," Montgomery Co., Tenn.; was educated at Jackson College. Soon after returning home the Indian war broke out in Ga. and Fla., and the government calling for volunteers, he joined a Cavalry company for six months. "After remaining a short time among the Creeks in Ga., who were forced to remove to the other side of the Mississippi, they were ordered to East Florida, and early losing his horse he was obliged to join the infantry. The fatigue of long

marches, privations and hardships of the campaign, shook his hardy constitution, and it was several years before he recovered his vigor and original health." After he was 21 he studied medicine in Louisville, Ky., and settled in Shelby Co., Tenn., where he soon had an extensive and profitable practice. Here, he m. April 10, 1844, a Miss Parson, the daughter of a rich cotton planter. Becoming tired of his practice he abandoned it in 1847. His wife and baby died so nearly at the same moment that a lawsuit decided the case, as it involved quite a sum of money. He d. on Oct. 2, 1849. She d. 4 days after.

THIRD GENERATION.

Issue of George G. G. Roulhac (2) and Agatha A. Hardeman.

9. 1. FRANCIS LEONARD GREGOIRE, (36) b. Nov. 28, 1829; m. Nov. 26, 1855, Mary Harriet Millett, b. Feb. 22, 1838, daughter of John and Mary Millet, of Louisville, Ky. He was a talented young lawyer of great promise when he d. Oct. 20, 1857. His widow lives in Owensboro, Ky.

10. 2. CONSTANT HARDEMAN, b. Oct. 29, 1832. He received at Drennan Springs, Ky., a military education, and being a civil engineer by profession, he went into the C. S. A. with the engineering corps under Genl. Joe Johnson in Va.; then he attached himself to Forrest's Cavalry and was in all his raids, fights and skirmishes, until he fell by the bullet of a "Home Guard" at midnight, March 24, 1864, near Mayfield, Ky., where his body lies under the shade of an immense oak tree, the place marked by a slab, put there by the loving hands of his surviving comrades. He was wounded twice, once at Baton Rouge, the last time, the day before his death. He was Adj. of the

7th Ky. Regt., Col. Ed. Crossland, at the time, and a general favorite with all who knew him.

11. 3. GEORGE LENT, b. Nov. 2, 1837; d. in infancy.

12. 4. MARGARET ELEANOR GRAY, (37) b. Jan. 10, 1840; m. Jan. 1, 1859, John A. Lauderdale, a lawyer of Hickman, Ky. He entered the C. S. A. in 1861 as Captain, in the 5th Tenn. Regt; his first severe fight being at Shiloh, his last at Murfreesboro. After that he served on Genl. Stewart's staff in the army of Tenn., and surrendered at Greensboro, N. C. They had two children, George and John, who both d. in infancy. Mayor Lauderdale d. in New Orleans, Feb. 17, 1872. She m. 2nd, Capt. William Marr, Oct, 7, 1874, who also served in the Southern Army. They live at Mont Eagle, Tenn.

Issue of Margaret P. G. Roulhac (3) and John Hill.

13. 1. MARGARET ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 16, 1834; d. Dec. 13, 1834.

14. 2. FRANCIS LEONARD ROULHAC, b. 1835; d. June 28, 1838.

15. 3. JOHN ROULHAC, (38) b. Sept. 24, 1837; entered the C. S. A. as a private in Co. B. 20th Tenn. Regt., the first company that left Rutherford Co.; was afterwards transferred, with the rank of Capt. to the Quartermaster's department, where he remained till the close of the war. He m. Feb. 9, 1865, Christien Caroline Townsend, at Winona, Miss., near which place she was b. Aug. 4, 1840. They live at Jonestown, Coahoma Co., Miss. Her parents were both natives of N. C.; her father, Alexander McConkie Townsend, being a son of Thomas Townsend and Fannie Gaddee; her mother, Christien Herring, dau. of Wm. Herring and Penelope Williams.

16. 4. GEORGE WILLIAM ROULHAC, b. June 8, 1839; graduated at the University of Nashville,

and is a physician at LaVergne, Tenn.

17. 5. THOMAS ROULHAC, (42) b. Jan. 21, 1841; entered the C. S. A. in the Summer of 1862, Carter's Company, Douglas' Battalion. In the fall of the same year Gen. Wheeler took this company for scouts, in which service T. R. Hill remained until the close of the war. He m. Dec. 8, 1871, Mrs. Margaret Roulhac Anderson (26), dau. of J. P. G. Roulhac and Jane Jouette. They live at LaVergne, Tenn.
18. 6. ELEANOR JANE ROULHAC, (52) b. Aug. 20, 1842; m. Aug. 19, 1857, Andrew J. Fanning, b. Aug. 10, 1824, Jackson Co., Ala., son of William Fanning, a native of Va.—of Irish descent, and Nancy Bromley, of English descent. This name was originally Fannin and is traced to distinguished Irish ancestors. A. J. Fanning was for many years Professor of Mathematics in Franklin College, which was established by his older brother, Tolbert and afterwards he was himself Principal of a Classical and Mathematical school for young men. He also assisted in establishing the Fanning Orphan School, of which he was for some time Supt. He d. Nov. 11, 1886. His widow lives at Glenn Cliff, Davidson Co., Tenn.
19. 7. JOSEPH ROULHAC, b. Mar. 6, 1844; d. in infancy.
20. 8. MARY FRANCES, (57) b. Oct. 26, 1845; m. May 5, 1868, John Wade Douglass, b. Mar. 15, 1846, near Huntsville, Ala., son of Maj. E. E. Douglass, a native of Va., of Scotch parentage, whose wife was a Miss Ledbetter. They live in Dallas, Tex.
21. 9. MARGARET ROULHAC, b. Oct. 31, 1846; d. June 18, 1854.
22. 10. PATTIE E. ROULHAC, (58) b. Oct. 8, 1850; m. Oct. 3, 1881, Dr. William A. Fanning, son

of Andrew J. Fanning and his 1st wife.
She d. Jan. 3, 1887, leaving three children.

Issue of Dr. Joseph P. G. Roulhac (4) and Jane Jouette.

23. 1. EMILY JANE, (62) b. Aug. 18, 1837; m. Oct. 26, 1865, John Harden Thomas, b. Mar. 27, 1830, son of Alfred Thomas and Mary Jouette, sister of Jane (4). They live at State Line, Ky.
24. 2. SARAH ELEANOR, b. Sept. 16, 1839; d. in 1868.
25. 3. FRANCIS WILLIAM MATHIAS, b. 1840; d. Sept. 14, 1849.
26. 4. MARGARET MARTHA, (69) (42) b. Jan. 10, 1843; m. Feb. 25, 1869, Joseph Bickerton Anderson, son of Robert S. Anderson and Louise Winston. He d. Oct. 31, 1869, and she m. 2nd her cousin, Thomas R. Hill (17)
27. 5. JOSEPH PSALMET GREGOIRE, (70) b. May 16, 1846, in Caledonia Co., Ky.; m. Feb. 1, 1877, Lazinka Brown Alexander, b. in Maury Co., Ky., Sept. 13, 1854, daughter of Sidney Reese Alexander, (great-grandson of Ezekiel Polk, the grandfather of Jas. K. Polk), and Eleanor O'Neal, (whose ancestors came from Va). They live at State Line, Fulton Co., Ky.

Issue of Wm. G. G. Roulhac (5) and Elizabeth L. Hill.

28. 1. JOSEPH HILL, (78) b. Oct. 15, 1833; m. Dec. 31, 1856, near Dyersburg, Tenn., Sallie A. Lauderdale, oldest dau. of Samuel and Mary Lauderdale. In 1855 he settled in Hickman, Ky., where he was a successful lawyer for many years. He entered the C. S. A. in April, 1861, at Harper's Ferry as a commissioned officer of the "Alexander Guards," named for an old

soldier of the Mexican war. This company was one of the 1st Ky. Regt. in the army of Va., where they served until the summer of 1862. Then time of enlistment expiring they immediately re-entered the service in the Western army, most of them joining Forrest's Cavalry, but J. H. Roulhac went to Joe Johnson's army, near Dalton, Ga., and was with Genl. Stuart, who commanded one of Johnson's Corps de army until the close of the war. After surrendering at Greensboro, N. C., he returned to Hickman, Ky., and resumed the practice of law. His wife d. there June 20, 1870. He m. 2nd Mrs. Sallie P. Barfield, Feb. 1, 1875, at Franklin, Tenn. She was the widow of Dr. Barfield of Franklin, and daughter of Wm. and Sallie Chappell of Maury Co., Tenn. In 1873, a desire to be more useful to his fellow-men induced him to abandon the law and become a minister of the Christian church, since which time he has devoted his life to preaching the Gospel of Christ. He lives at Union City, Ky.

29. 2. ELIZABETH, b. 1836; d. in infancy.
30. 3. WILLIAM GEORGE, b. Sept. 5, 1841; d. in 1858.
31. 4. ELEANOR GRAY, b. May 26, 1843; m. Robert Goodman, a planter in West Tennessee, about 1862. She d. 1866, leaving an infant which survived but a short time.
32. 5. JOHN HILL, b. in 1850; d. in 1856.
33. 6. PETER MARTYN, b. in 1853; d. in 1856.
34. 7. FRANCIS LEONARD, b. in 1854; d. in infancy.
35. 8. FRANCIS JOSEPH, b. in 1856; d. in infancy.

FOURTH GENERATION.

Issue of Francis L. G. Roulhac (9) and Mary H. Millett.

36. 1. GEORGE GRAY GREGOIRE, b. Oct. 4, 1856; d. Oct. 2, 1878, of yellow fever, at Hickman, Ky. To him belonged the old fork,

engraved with the Gregoire de Roulhac coat of arms, mentioned in F. R's. memoirs. Since his death it has been given to Constant Marr, (37).

Issue of Margaret E. G. Roulhac (12) and Wm. Marr.

37. 1. CONSTANT MANCY ALOYSIUS ROULHAC, b. Dec. 7, 1875.

Issue of John R. Hill (15) and Christien C. Townsend .

38. 1. GEORGE, b. May 15, 1866; d. in infancy.
39. 2. JOHN ROULHAC JR., b. Aug. 23, 1867; d. Nov. 1, 1867.
40. 3. MARGARET PENELOPE ROULHAC, (84) b. Aug. 11, 1869; m. Feb. 21, 1889, Charles Leroy Jones, son of Felix Jones and Mary Matthews. They live in Coahoma Co., Miss.
41. 4. PATTIE CHRISTINE ROULHAC, b. Oct. 27, 1872.

Issue of Thomas R. Hill (17) and Margaret R. Anderson.

42. 1. GEORGE WILLIAM ROULHAC, b. Sept. 27, 1872.
43. 2. JOSEPH PSALMET ROULHAC, b. Dec. 2, 1873.
44. 3. EMILY ROULHAC, b. Aug. 26, 1875.
45. 4. MARGARET ROULHAC, b. Oct. 16, 1876.
46. 5. JOHN, b. Apr. 6, 1878.
47. 6. THOMAS ROULHAC, b. Mar. 9, 1881.
48. 7. FRANCIS LEONARD GREGOIRE ROULHAC, b. Aug. 25, 1882.
49. 8. MARY ROULHAC, b. Jan. 25, 1884.
50. 9. ELEANOR GREGOIRE ROULHAC, b. Sept. 20, 1886.
51. 10. JOUETTE ROULHAC, b. Aug. 8, 1888.

Issue of Eleanor J. R. Hill (18) and Andrew J. Fanning.

52. 1. JACKSON, b. June 11, 1868; d. Aug. 28, 1868.

- 53. 2. JOHN HILL, b. Mar. 15, 1872.
- 54. 3. TOLBERT, b. July 11, 1874.
- 55. 4. PAUL ROULHAC, b. May 23, 1877.
- 56. 5. MARY, b. Nov. 16, 1879.
- 57. 6. GEORGE THOMAS, b. Feb. 2, 1884; d. Mar. 17, 1886.

Issue of Mary F. R. Hill (20) and John W. Douglass

- 58. 1. EDWARD EARNEST, b. July 20, 1869.

Issue of Pattie E. R. Hill (22) and Dr. Wm. A. Fanning.

- 59. 1. MARGARET TEMPERANCE, b. Aug. 29, 1882.
- 60. 2. ELEANOR, b. July 1884; d. Apr. 1889.
- 61. 3. JACK, b. Dec. 1, 1886; d. in the fall of 1887.

Issue of Emily J. Roulhac (23) and John Thomas.

- 62. 1. JENNIE JOUETTE, b. Aug. 15, 1866; d. Aug. 18, 1867.
- 63. 2. MARY ELEANOR, b. Feb. 25, 1869; d. Oct. 31, 1869.
- 64. 3. MARGARET BICKERTON, (85) b. Sept. 17, 1870; m. Dec. 18, 1892, J. W. Wilson.
- 65. 4. JOSEPH ROULHAC, b. Jan. 12, 1873; d. June 26, 1873.
- 66. 5. MARTHA ROULHAC, b. May 22, 1875.
- 67. 6. EMILY ELIZABETH b. Dec. 23, 1877.
- 68. 7. JOHN PRATHER, b. Aug. 20, 1880.

Issue of Margaret M. Roulhac (26) and Joseph B. Anderson.

- 69. 1. JENNIE LOUISE, b. Dec. 17, 1869.

Issue of Joseph P. G. Roulhac (27) and Lazinka B. Anderson.

- 70. 1. SALLIE ELEANOR, b. Apr. 25, 1878.
- 71. 2. CLARA EWELL, b. July 29, 1879.
- 72. 3. MARGARET GRAY, b. Dec. 24, 1880.
- 73. 4. JOSEPH PSALMET GREGOIRE, b. July 1, 1882.

- 74. 5. ELEANOR O'NEAL, b. Apr. 22, 1884.
- 75. 6. SIDNEY REESE, b. Jan. 3, 1886
- 76. 7. MOSELLE BURRUS, b. June 14, 1887.
- 77. 8. JANE JOUETTE, b. May 29, 1891.
- 78. 9. CONSTANT HARDEMAN, b. Sept. 29, 1893.

Issue of Joseph H. Roulhac (28) and Sallie A. Lauderdale.

- 79. 1. MARY ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 13, 1857; m. John W. Gordon, Dec. 27, 1888; lives in Marion Co., Fla.
- 80. 2. FRANCIS LEONARD, b. Feb. 24, 1859; d. Aug. 20, 1868.
- 81. 3. SAMUEL LAUDERDALE, (86) b. Oct. 14, 1863; m. at Moscow, Ky., Aug. 6, 1890, Effie Saunders, 2nd dau. of John T. and Eliza Saunders, b. Aug. 14, 1870, at Moscow, Ky. They live at Florence, Ala.
- 82. 4. MARGARET ELEANOR, b. Aug. 10, 1866; d. May 12, 1867.
- 83. 5. WILLIAM GEORGE, b. May 5, 1870; d. Sept. 10, 1870.

FIFTH GENERATION.

Issue of Margaret P. R. Hill (40) and Chas. L. Jones.

- 84. 1. PATTIE HILL, b. Dec. 31, 1889.

Issue of Margaret B. Thomas (64) and J. W. Wilson.

- 85. 1. CLYDE RIVERS, b. March 1, 1894.

Issue of Samuel L. Roulhac (81) and Effie Saunders.

- 86. 1. JOSEPH HARGAN, b. Dec. 29, 1893, at Mound City, Ills.

Issue of Mary E. Roulhac, (79) and John W. Gordon.

- 87. 1. NETTIE, b. Nov. 15, 1889.
- 88. 2. SALLIE, b. Nov. 2, 1891.
- 89. 3. JOSEPH ROULHAC, b. Aug. 17, 1893.





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